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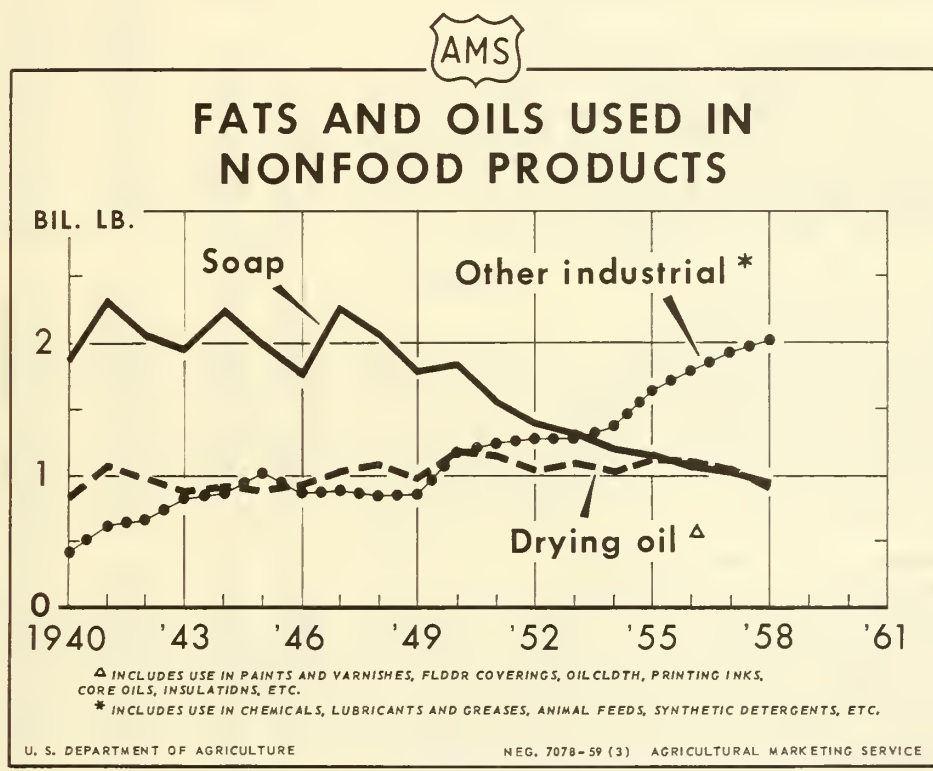
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FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS - 195

In this issue:
Olive Oil Output Up Sharply
Nonfood Uses of Fats and Oils
(Review of 1958 and Outlook)



Use of fats and oils in soap dropped in 1958, continuing a long decline. Drying oil use also was down last year, due partly to industrial recession. "Other industrial" uses continued upward but failed to offset reductions in soap and drying oils. Total nonfood uses have shown a slight long-run downtrend.

In 1959 use of fats and oils in soap

will continue to slide off as synthetic detergents command more of the market. Little change is in prospect for drying oils, although they will meet increasing competition from nonfat materials. Other industrial outlets are expected to take more fats and oils mainly because of expanded use of fats in animal feeds.

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Table 1.--Wholesale prices per pound for fats and oils at selected markets

Item	February		1958	1959	
	1957	1958	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York.....	60.6	60.6	62.9	58.6	58.9
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago.....	59.0	59.1	61.4	57.8	57.6
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York.....	28.1	27.6	25.1	25.1	25.1
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills.....	23.0	21.4	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N. Y.....	21.5	20.6	19.3	19.3	19.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/....	11.0	13.2	17.4	18.1	19.3
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports 1/.....	15.1	14.3	20.4	20.4	20.9
Coconut oil, Cochín type, refined, drums, N. Y. (tax included)..	19.2	---	---	---	---
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York.....	11.6	10.5	9.4	9.3	9.2
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York.....	18.9	18.9	18.2	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills.....	14.5	15.3	12.0	11.6	11.3
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York 2/.....	22.2	21.0	19.5	18.5	18.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills.....	14.1	14.5	11.1	11.1	11.0
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 3/.....	16.4	16.4	13.0	13.1	13.1
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East....	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York.....	22.2	20.5	17.1	16.0	16.0
Degras, common, barrels, New York.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York.....	15.0	15.0	17.5	17.5	17.8
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago.....	6.8	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.5
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago.....	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.1
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago.....	13.5	11.7	9.2	8.6	8.5
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago.....	15.1	12.4	10.4	9.6	9.3
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago.....	18.5	15.8	14.3	13.4	13.7
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis.....	13.3	14.8	12.9	12.6	12.8
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York.....	16.6	18.4	16.4	16.1	16.3
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago.....	28.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York.....	11.5	11.5	10.5	10.5	11.5
Neat's-foot oil, 300, drums, carlots, New York.....	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York.....	17.5	18.1	19.0	19.2	19.5
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago.....	17.8	17.9	17.5	16.8	16.8
Oleostearine, barrels, New York.....	14.8	13.8	14.1	14.0	14.0
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York.....	46.7	33.5	31.7	30.7	29.3
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 4/.....	15.5	15.3	14.0	13.9	13.6
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills.....	15.3	17.1	13.8	12.6	12.0
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York.....	26.0	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York.....	18.8	16.0	14.5	14.2	13.6
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, f.o.b., West Coast.....	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.5
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast.....	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York.....	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Shortening, Containing Animal Fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago....	30.9	30.4	28.2	26.5	26.1
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York....	24.2	22.5	20.0	19.8	19.1
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Midwest mills.....	14.0	11.5	9.5	9.5	9.3
Soybean oil, refined tanks, New York.....	16.9	14.3	11.8	11.7	11.5
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York.....	16.3	13.6	11.4	11.2	11.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York.....	15.8	17.2	15.2	14.4	14.2
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works.....	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago.....	12.4	10.8	9.4	8.4	7.7
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago....	6.8	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago.....	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.0
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York.....	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.9
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York.....	24.0	22.4	22.9	22.7	22.6
Tung oil, tanks, New York.....	22.5	20.9	21.4	21.2	21.1
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills.....	23.0	21.0	21.1	21.0	20.8

1/ Three-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1960.

2/ Prior to April 1958, reported as drums.

3/ Near-by futures.

4/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin andterne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

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 T H E F A T S A N D O I L S S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 25, 1959

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SUMMARY

Exports and domestic use of food fats and oils are expected to rise to new highs in the 1958-59 marketing year, but the record supply is much greater than probable market outlets, and a sharp increase in carryover on October 1 is likely. Most of the increase will be in soybeans though lard and vegetable oil stocks may be somewhat larger. These prospects indicate that prices of edible oils and lard during April-September 1959 will continue below the same months of 1958.

Exports of all food fats in 1958-59 (including oil equivalent of soybeans) are expected to set a new record of around 3.1 billion pounds, compared with 2.6 billion pounds last year. Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils probably will reach a record 1,500 million pounds, 450 million more than last year and 20 percent over the previous high. The total will depend largely on the portion of the P. L. 480 program oil that is shipped prior to October 1, 1959. But it appears that between 1,100 to 1,200 million pounds will move under this program this year compared with last year's record 690 million. Purchase authorizations under P. L. 480 covering about 1,035 million pounds of edible oils had been issued as of March 25. Of this, about 815 million pounds remain to be shipped. Further quantities are expected to be programmed after March 25.

Record supplies of soybeans are available for the rest of the marketing year. In view of this, prices will be governed almost entirely by the loan rate and the CCC sales policy. Until May 31, the CCC take-over date for beans under loan, prices to farmers are expected to rise gradually to around the loan rate of \$2.09 per bushel. This would continue the slow rise from \$1.89 last November to \$2.05 in February. After May 31 the announced sales policy for CCC beans probably will boost prices a little above the loan rate until new crop beans become available.

Soybean crushings probably will set a new record of about 400 million bushels this year compared with 354 million last season. Exports are expected to reach a record of at least 90 million bushels, up 5 million from 1957-58. This would leave a carryover on October 1, 1959 of approximately 75 million bushels, about 13 percent of the 1958 crop. This would be 55 million bushels above a year earlier, and about two month's crush at current levels. Virtually all of the carryover of old crop beans will be in the hands of CCC. Commercial stocks of beans next fall probably will be small, inasmuch as lower prices expected for new crop beans will discourage holding more than a minimum. The support rate for the 1959 crop beans will be \$1.85, 24 cents less than 1958 support, and if a large crop is produced, prices next fall will likely reflect the lower support.

The supply of food fats and oils in 1959-60 may climb to a new peak. Sharp increases in the production of lard and cottonseed oil are in sight and butter output may remain near this year's level. Total supplies of soybeans (including carryover) in 1959-60 are expected to be nearly as large as in 1957-58, with larger stocks approximately offsetting lower production.

Soybeans farmers' intentions as of March 1 indicate they plan to plant 23.2 million acres, 7 percent less than last year's record. Decreases from last year are indicated for all States in the "Soybelt," but southern areas plan moderate further expansion. The reduction is attributed to the sharp drop in the 1959 support price for beans and the revised support program for corn, together with an expansion in the Conservation Reserve Program.

The prospective acreage of flaxseed for 1959 is 3.7 million, a decrease of more than 8 percent from last year's planted acreage and the smallest since 1952. The sharp drop of 40 cents per bushel in the 1959 support price is the major reason. Average yields on this acreage would result in a crop about equal to probable domestic requirements.

Peanut growers expect to plant about the same acreage in 1959 as last year if they carry out their March 1 intentions. At average yields production would be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses, and some peanuts would again be acquired by CCC.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Exports of Edible Oils Likely To Reach New Peak

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in 1958-59 probably will total around 1,500 million pounds compared with 1,050 million last year and the record 1,230 million in 1956-57. Around 75-80 percent of the edible oil shipments this year will move under the P. L. 480 program. About three-fourths of this year's total edible oil exports is expected to be soybean oil.

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils during October-January 1958-59 (the latest data available) totaled 324 million pounds, about 10 percent above

Table 2.--Indicated 1959 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts
(based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed				Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per acre	Pro- duction	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Pro- duction	1/ planted	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Pro- duction	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds	
Average												
1942-45	13,515	10,319	18.5	190.7	4,430	8.3	36.8	4,202	3,278	649	2,123	
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038	
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182	
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336	
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,762	2,308	808	1,865	
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299.2	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,633	2,262	900	2,035	
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283.8	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,510	1,982	837	1,659	
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298.8	3,445	8.8	30.2	1,838	1,443	940	1,356	
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269.2	4,759	7.9	37.7	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574	
1954	18,541	17,047	20.0	341.1	5,947	6.9	41.3	1,824	1,387	727	1,008	
1955	19,658	18,620	20.1	373.5	5,219	7.9	41.2	1,898	1,669	928	1,548	
1956	21,671	20,642	21.8	449.4	5,866	8.2	48.0	1,840	1,385	1,161	1,608	
1957	21,912	20,826	23.2	483.7	5,599	4.6	25.9	1,769	1,481	970	1,436	
1958 2/	24,900	23,752	24.2	574.4	4,014	9.9	39.5	1,755	1,537	1,213	1,865	
1959 3/	23,172	---	---	4/525	3,678	---	5/28	1,702	---	---	6/1,500	

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated.

4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in 1958 and the same average yield by States is obtained.

5/ Based upon the 1954-58 average yield by States.

6/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails and the 1954-58 average yield by States is obtained.

the same period a year earlier. Soybean oil shipments were up 100 million pounds but cottonseed oil was down about 75 million.

Purchase authorizations for the current marketing year under P. L. 480 covering about 1,035 million pounds had been issued as of March 25. Of this, about 877 million pounds have been issued after October 1, 1958 and the remainder was authorized before that date. Further quantities are expected to be programmed after March 25. The level of exports will be partly determined by the portion of the 1958-59 program oil that is shipped prior to October 1, 1959.

About 815 million pounds of edible oils remained to be shipped under P. L. 480 as of March 25 (table 3). Most of this oil is likely to move before September 30, as this is the deadline for delivery according to the purchase authorizations issued so far.

Exports of edible oil not under P. L. 480, mostly to Western Europe are expected to total around 400 million pounds, compared with 350 million in 1957-58. About half will go to Germany and the Netherlands. CCC export sales of cottonseed oil, mainly to Western Germany, will total around 100 million pounds.

The oil equivalent of soybean exports in 1958-59 probably will be about 975 million pounds, up somewhat from the previous season. Lard exports and shipments in 1958-59 are expected to total around 500 million pounds compared with 458 million the year before.

Exports of all food fats (including oil equivalent of soybeans and lard) in 1958-59 may set a new record of around 3.1 billion pounds, compared with 2.6 billion pounds last year (table 4).

Table 3 .--Edible oil exports in 1958-59 under Title I, P. L. 480

Country	Purchase authorizations issued	Approximate quantities	
		Shipped through March 25	Remainder to be ship- ped after March 25
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Burma	11.0	---	11.0
China	3.5	3.5	---
Colombia	15.0	---	15.0
Ecuador	3.2	3.2	---
Iceland	.7	---	.7
Italy	7.8	7.8	---
Israel	18.1	2.2	15.9
Pakistan	47.9	---	47.9
Poland	38.5	38.5	---
Spain	609.3	159.6	449.7
Turkey	203.0	5.0	198.0
Yugoslavia	77.2	---	77.2
Total	1,035.2	219.8	815.4

Table 4.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1952-59 1/

Item	Year beginning October							Forecast*	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	
<u>Stocks, October 1</u>									
<u>Soybeans--oil</u>									
<u>equivalent 3/</u>	36	109	14	108	41	109	231	800	
Butter	111	323	489	295	90	145	145	120	
Lard	143	42	50	75	123	69	46	95	
Cottonseed oil	393	1,016	896	361	254	146	121]	405	
Soybean oil	194	174	127	179	227	286	231]		
Others 4/	39	33	45	51	66	49	56	55	
Total	880	1,589	1,608	962	760	694	599	675	
<u>Imports</u>	45	61	91	57	49	68	50		
<u>Production</u>									
Butter	1,578	1,648	1,536	1,571	1,541	1,527	1,500		
Lard	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,851	2,624	2,441	2,750		
Cottonseed oil 5/	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,629	1,418	1,525		
Soybean oil	2,536	2,350	2,711	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,250		
Other 4/ 5/	539	669	572	667	709	662	700		
Total fats and oils	9,001	9,021	9,105	10,125	9,934	9,648	10,725		
Soybean exports--oil equiv.	320	436	666	741	937	939	975		
Total	9,321	9,457	9,771	10,866	10,872	10,787	11,700		
<u>Total supply</u>	10,246	11,107	11,470	11,885	11,681	11,549	12,350		
<u>Exports 6/</u>									
Butter	14	45	190	240	18	36	25		
Lard	515	456	587	719	590	458	500		
Cottonseed oil 5/	55	402	716	617	427	250	400		
Soybean oil	93	71	50	556	807	803	1,100		
Others 4/ 5/	39	119	33	50	62	19	50		
Adjustment 7/	74	117	124	52	61	84	75		
Total fats and oils	790	1,209	1,699	2,234	1,965	1,650	2,150		
Soybeans--oil equivalent	320	436	666	741	937	939	975		
Total exports	1,110	1,645	2,365	2,975	2,903	2,589	3,125		
<u>Domestic use</u>									
Butter	1,352	1,438	1,540	1,536	1,469	1,491	1,500		
Lard 8/	2,111	1,773	1,959	2,066	2,049	2,015	2,200		
Cottonseed oil	1,162	1,824	1,543	1,384	1,310	1,193	1,125		
Soybean oil	2,462	2,326	2,609	2,539	2,565	3,052	3,100		
Others 4/	550	598	622	659	713	702	700		
Adjustment 7/	-74	-117	-124	-52	-61	-84	-75		
Total 8/	7,563	7,843	8,149	8,132	8,044	8,369	8,550		
<u>Total use for food 9/</u>	7,219	7,541	7,836	7,861	7,919	8,168	8,300		
<u>Per capita, civilian</u>	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		
<u>and military</u>									
Butter (fat content)	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.9		
Other	36.9	37.7	38.3	37.7	37.8	38.5	38.5		
Total (fat content)	43.7	44.9	45.8	45.1	44.7	45.4	45.4		

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Not included in total stocks.
4/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 5/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 6/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 7/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 8/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 9/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut babassu and palm-kernel) used in food. *Except for stocks on October 1, 1958.

Soybean Prices Move Up
Closer to Loan Level

Record supplies of soybeans will be available the rest of the marketing year. Current prospects indicate that prices may move up to around the loan rate of \$2.09 by May 31, the takeover date for beans under loan. CCC sales policy with respect to the record volume of beans expected to be acquired on May 31 will boost prices a little above the loan level until new crop beans become available. Farm prices so far this season edged up from a low of \$1.89 per bushel last November to \$2.05 in February.

Soybean crushings in January 1959 reached an all-time monthly high of 36.7 million bushels, more than 2 million bushels above December 1958, the previous peak month, and almost 6 million above January 1958. Crushings in October 1958-February 1959 totaled 172 million bushels, 28 million more than the previous peak a year earlier (table 5). Most of the impetus to the heavy crush is coming from the strong domestic demand for protein feeds together with high takings of edible oils.

Crushings for the entire 1958-59 season probably will set a new record of about 400 million bushels compared with 354 million last year. A crush this size would produce about 4,250 million pounds of crude soybean oil, around 450 million more than in 1957-58, and about 9.4 million tons of soybean meal, approximately 1.1 million above last year. It would require a monthly average crush of 32.5 million bushels in March-September 1959.

Exports of soybeans from October 1958 through March 20, 1959, based in part on inspection data, totaled 59 million bushels, about 5 million more than last year. Our best customers continue to be Western Europe, Japan and Canada where there is strong demand for the protein as well as for the oil contained in the beans. The availability of large supplies of soybeans at lower prices is encouraging a heavy outward movement this season. U. S. exports of soybeans for the entire 1958-59 marketing year probably will reach a record of at least 90 million bushels. About 85 million bushels were shipped in each of the two preceding seasons.

Based on the above estimates of crushings and exports, the carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1959 would rise to about 75 million bushels, 55 million above a year earlier. This would represent about two month's crush at current levels. Virtually all of the carryover of old crop beans will be in the hands of CCC. Commercial stocks of beans will be reduced to a minimum because of the 24 cent drop in the 1959 soybean support price.

New Peak in Quantity of
Soybeans Under Support

Farmers placed 139 million bushels of soybeans, about 24 percent of the 1958 crop, under the support program. Of the total, 74 million bushels

Table 5.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1952-59

Item	Year beginning October							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
							<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
<u>Supply</u>								
Stocks, Oct. 1	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	<u>2/75</u>
Production	298.8	269.2	341.1	373.5	449.4	483.7	574.4	
Total supply	302.4	279.3	342.4	383.5	453.2	493.6	595.5	
<u>Disposition</u>								
Seed, Feed and Residual	26.0	25.1	22.9	29.2	42.0	33.2	30	
October-February:								
Crushings	106.1	102.0	106.4	123.6	136.5	143.9	172	
Exports	19.7	29.8	36.6	44.2	48.6	50.3	55	
March 1, Supply Remaining	150.6	122.4	176.6	186.5	226.1	266.2	338	
March-September:								
Crushings	128.3	111.2	142.6	159.6	179.4	209.9	228	
Exports	12.2	9.9	24.0	23.3	36.7	35.2	35	
<u>Season Totals</u>								
Crushings	234.4	213.2	249.0	283.1	315.9	353.8	400	
Exports	31.9	39.7	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	90	
Ending Stocks	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	75	
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
<u>Price Per Bushel</u>								
Support	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85
Received By Farmers	2.72	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.08	<u>3/1.97</u>	

1/ October-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Preliminary.

were warehouse loans, 52 million farm-stored loans, and 13 million were under purchase agreements. Redemptions totaled 3 million bushels through February. Last year farmers placed nearly 91 million bushels, about 19 percent of the crop, under support. About 44 million bushels were delivered to CCC, but the Corporation sold back to the trade about 30 million bushels during the summer and carried over only 14 million bushels on October 1, 1958.

CCC likely will acquire most of the soybeans under support when loans mature May 31. Any CCC-owned beans at loan maturity will be sold at the higher of the domestic market price or the 1958 price-support loan rate for No. 2 soybeans at point of production plus 5 cents per bushel, and plus carrying charges of 1.5 cents per bushel per month, or fraction of a month, beginning June 1, 1959. This sales policy will remain in effect until October 1.

Because of the heavy volume of soybeans moving under support, a resale program similar to that for grains has been offered for soybeans for the first time. Farmers may extend their farm storage loans or convert their purchase agreements to loans for another year after May 31. Storage payments for the full year's resale are 16 cents per bushel, 17 cents, or 18 cents depending upon the area. If a farmer redeems his resold soybeans prior to the new maturity date, his storage payment will be prorated. The payment will be made at the end of the storage period.

Storage payments on resold farm-stored soybeans under price-support will provide supplementary cash income to producers who have storage.

A large volume of soybeans is expected to move from CCC hands into trade channels during the summer. Current estimates of crush and exports indicate nearly half of the beans under support will be needed before the 1959 crop is available.

Demand for Soybean Oil at Peak Level

Demand for food fats and oils has been strong and is expected to continue so the remainder of the season. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-January 1958-59 (the latest period for which data are available) was 1,044 million pounds compared with 1,007 million a year earlier. The increase is equivalent to about 3.5 million bushels of soybeans. Consumption in shortening increased about 25 percent and use in margarine was up 11 percent.

The rate of increase in use of bean oil for shortening during the remainder of the year will be tempered by lower prices for lard. Lard is currently selling about a cent under soybean oil. On the other hand, demand for bean oil has been strengthened by the fact that CCC has acquired cottonseed oil and is currently selling it for export.

Exports of soybean oil in October-January 1958-59 were 255 million pounds, 69 percent above the previous year. A sharp increase is expected during the remainder of the year also due to large shipments under the P.L.480 program.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) were relatively stable during December-February at about 9.5 cents, 2.0 cents below a year earlier. By mid-March they had slipped to 9.3 cents per pound, still about 2.0 cents under a year ago. Oil prices for the entire 1958-59 marketing year probably will average around 1.5 cents per pound below the 10.8 cents in 1957-58 when sharply reduced supplies of cottonseed oil and lard helped to maintain bean oil prices.

Price Differential Between Cotton
Oil and Bean Oil Narrows

The price of cottonseed oil (crude, Southeast mills) during October-February 1958-59, when output of vegetable oils was at a seasonal peak, averaged 1.4 cents per pound above soybean oil (crude, Decatur). This spread was about 1.5 cents less than in the comparable months of 1957-58, but wider than usual for that time of year. CCC's purchase of cotton oil (about 180 million pounds crude basis) at 11.0 cents per pound in the Southwest set a floor under the market. Through the rest of the current crop year for cottonseed, the spread probably will continue wider than usual though less than last year. It may narrow somewhat as the 1959 cotton crop prospects come into focus.

The price of lard (tanks, loose, Chicago) during October-February declined more sharply than bean oil. Lard in October 1958 was selling at 1.4 cents premium over bean oil but in February had dropped to nearly a 1 cent discount. Current prospects indicate that lard prices through the rest of the marketing year probably will average slightly below bean oil prices which should encourage increased use of lard in shortening.

Soybean Meal Output and
Use Sharply Above
1957-58 Rate

Production and disappearance of soybean meal during October-February 1958-59 was about 20 percent above a year earlier. Production has been at a record level since early 1958, exceeding 750,000 tons in most months. Most of the increase in disappearance has been in the quantity fed to livestock although exports are running above a year earlier. Stocks of soybean meal at processing plants at the end of February 1959 totaled 88,000 tons compared with 73,000 a year earlier.

Production of soybean meal for the entire 1958-59 year is now expected to total 9.4 million tons, about 1.1 million above last year. Demand for soybean meal through the remainder of the current feeding year is expected to be maintained at peak levels by increases in livestock and poultry production

Table 6.--Oilseeds and peanuts: Price support levels and season average prices received by farmers, 1949-58

Crop year	Soybeans			Cottonseed		
	Level of support			Level of support		
	Parity	Price per bushel	Farm price per bushel	Parity	Price per ton ^{1/}	Farm price per ton
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
1949	90	2.11	2.16	90	46.50	43.40
1950	80	2.06	2.47	73	47.00	86.60
1951	90	2.45	2.73	90	61.50	69.30
1952	90	2.56	2.72	90	62.40	69.60
1953	90	2.56	2.72	75	50.50	52.70
1954	80	2.22	2.46	75	50.00	60.30
1955	70	2.04	2.22	65	42.00	44.60
1956	75	2.15	2.18	70	44.00	53.40
1957	70	2.09	2.08	65	42.00	51.10
1958	70	2.09	1.97	65	41.00	43.80
1959	64	1.85		57	34.00	
Crop year	Flaxseed			Peanuts		
	Level of support			Level of support		
	Parity	Price per bushel ^{2/}	Farm price per bushel	Parity	Price per pound	Farm price per pound
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Cents	Cents
1949	90	3.74	3.63	90	10.5	10.4
1950	60	2.57	3.34	90	10.8	10.9
1951	60	2.65	3.73	88	11.5	10.4
1952	80	3.77	3.72	90	12.0	10.9
1953	80	3.79	3.64	90	11.9	11.1
1954	70	3.14	3.05	90	12.2	12.2
1955	65	2.91	2.90	90	12.2	11.7
1956	70	3.09	2.99	86	11.4	11.2
1957	65	2.92	2.94	81.4	11.1	10.4
1958	65	2.78	2.69	80.8	10.7	10.6
1959	60	2.38		75	9.7	

^{1/} Purchase price, basis grade except 1949 which is average grade.

^{2/} Farm basis.

and a slight rise in the feeding rate of protein feeds per animal unit. Prices of livestock and livestock products, however, are expected to average somewhat lower and feeding ratios will not be as high as last year.

Soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) rose from \$50.60 per ton in October 1958 to \$63.25 in January 1959, averaging \$57 per ton, \$12 above a year earlier. Prices dropped in February and by mid-March were \$53 per ton, about \$4 under a year ago. Prices of soybean meal during April-September 1959 are expected to be relatively more stable and average somewhat lower than the \$60 per ton in the same 6 months of 1958.

Price Spread Between Soybean
Farm Price and Value of
Products Widens This Season

Analysis of shifts in the price spread between the farm price for soybeans and the market value of the products per bushel of soybeans crushed indicate how changes in the market prices of soybean oil and meal affect farmers and processors. This technique merely reflects average differences between spot prices and does not purport to be indicative of actual processing margins.

During the past two marketing years the price spread between farm prices and value of soybean oil and meal averaged 33 cents per bushel. The farmer received \$2.13 per bushel which represented 86 percent of the total product value.

Beginning in March 1958, the price spread widened from 34 cents per bushel to a high of 61 cents in July, then slid off to 33 cents in October but during November 1958-January 1959 rose to an average of 48 cents per bushel. The widening of the spread is attributable to a general decline in the price received by farmers for soybeans. The value of products increased following their October low, as a sharp increase in meal prices more than offset a decline in soybean oil prices. Oil prices (crude, Decatur) declined from 11 cents per pound in March 1958 to 10.2 cents in October and 9.5 cents in December and January. The price received by soybean farmers as a percentage of the total value of products declined from 86 percent in March 1958 to 78 percent in July. Since then the proportion has averaged a little higher and in January 1959 was 81 percent. The price of soybean meal as a percentage of the total value of products per bushel averaged 60 percent in January 1959 compared with only 45 percent a year earlier.

The price spread during the remainder of the marketing year is expected to average somewhat less than the 44 cents per bushel during October-January 1958-59, reflecting the slight increase anticipated in soybean prices and slightly lower prices for soybean meal. Conversely, the farmer's share of total product value is likely to edge up.

1959 Soybean Support Set at
at \$1.85 Per Bushel

The 1959 soybean crop will be supported at \$1.85 per bushel, 64 percent of the February 1959 parity price compared with \$2.09 per bushel, 70 percent of

parity for the 1958 crop. Price support on 1959 crop soybeans will be carried out as in the past through farm- and warehouse-stored loans and through purchase agreements.

Because of the reduction in the support price for 1959 crop soybeans there probably will be little incentive to carry over more than the minimum commercial stocks of soybeans and soybean products.

Cottonseed Crashings Up
Slightly; CCC Sells
Cotton Oil for Export

Movement of 1958 crop cottonseed to crushing mills is virtually complete. During August-February 1958-59 oil mills received 4,318,000 tons of cottonseed, about 90 percent of the 1958 crop. Crashings and oil output during this same period were up about 4 percent from a year before. This is about in line with the increase expected for the crop year.

The 1958-59 season's crush may total 4,400,000 tons, about 150,000 more than in 1957-58 (table 7). This would produce about 1,500 million pounds of crude cotton oil and nearly 2,100,000 tons of cake and meal, compared with 1,436 million pounds of oil last year and 1,956,609 tons of meal. The remainder of the crop will be used mainly on farms but a little is exported each year.

Some crushers had a short operating season in 1958-59 because cottonseed production in 1958 was relatively small compared to former years. Crushing capacity of the industry exceeds the available supply of cottonseed and some mills this spring may process soybeans in order to utilize their facilities more fully. How many mills do so will depend mainly upon the price spread between the cost of beans and the market price of soybean oil and meal.

Last fall, farm prices for cottonseed in some areas of the Southwest dropped below support and CCC took over about 530,000 tons of seed. The oil delivered to CCC from the seed amounted to approximately 180 million pounds (crude basis), about 12 percent of the estimated 1958-59 cotton oil output. This oil is being offered for domestic and export sale. As of March 25, 1959 about 76 million pounds had been sold for export, mostly to Western Germany.

Cotton Oil Refining Loss
Nearly Average; Oil Prices
to Continue Below Last Year

The refining loss for cottonseed oil during August-January 1958-59 averaged 7.0 percent compared with 8.3 percent a year earlier. The loss for the entire season probably will average slightly above the normal of 6 percent but well below last year.

Table 7.--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-58

Item	Year beginning August					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 ^{1/}
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>Supply</u>						
Stocks, August 1	155	229	209	177	164	175
Production	6,748	5,709	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,788
Total Supply	6,903	5,938	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,963
<u>Disposition</u>						
Seed, Feed and Residual	403	459	467	455	349	381
August-February: Crushings	4,322	3,846	4,177	3,781	3,222	3,366
Exports	9	13	9	9	3	4
March 1, Supply Remaining	2,169	1,620	1,599	1,339	1,199	1,212
March-July: Crushings	1,934	1,403	1,415	1,173	1,021	1,034
Exports	6	8	7	2	3	3
<u>Season Totals</u>						
Crushings	6,256	5,249	5,592	4,954	4,243	4,400
Exports	15	21	16	11	6	7
Ending Stocks	229	209	177	164	175	175
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
<u>Price Per Ton</u>						
Support ^{2/}	50.50	50.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00
Received by Farmers	52.70	60.30	44.60	53.40	51.10	^{4/} 43.80

^{1/} August-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast.

^{2/} Purchase Price, Basis Grade.

^{3/} Preliminary.

Prices of cottonseed oil (crude, Southeast mills) in August-February 1958-59 were relatively stable, averaging 11.3 cents per pound, 2.5 cents below the same period a year earlier. The price support program set a floor under the market. Lower prices this season reflect mainly reduced demand for cotton oil due to abundant supplies of competitive food fats. Cotton oil prices during the remainder of the marketing year are expected to average below a year earlier. Prices during the summer will be influenced by new crop prospects.

Cottonseed meal output in August-February 1958-59 was up over 4 percent from last year as the average yield per ton of seed crushed remained about the same. Cottonseed meal prices (bulk, Memphis) during these same months averaged \$60 per ton compared with \$52 a year earlier, reflecting the strong demand for high protein feeds. Meal prices are expected to continue relatively favorable but probably will not advance sharply later in the feeding year as they did in 1957-58.

1959 Cottonseed Support Price Reduced Sharply

Prices to farmers for 1959 crop cottonseed will be supported by loans on farm-stored cottonseed at an average of \$38 per ton, basis grade (100). The program provides for purchases from producers at an average price of \$34 per ton, basis grade (100) with differentials for purchases from ginner to reflect normal handling costs. These prices are \$7 per ton less than in the previous year and the lowest support level of record. The support price is approximately 57 percent of the February 1959 parity price of \$67 per ton average quality cottonseed. The 1958 cottonseed crop was supported at 65 percent of parity.

Lard Prices to Continue Sharply Below Last Year

Prices of lard dropped more sharply than edible oils so far this marketing year, mainly reflecting the increase in lard production and reduced export demand. Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) declined from 11.6 cents per pound in October 1958 to 8.5 cents in February 1959 and in mid-March were 8.4 cents, about 3.0 cents under a year earlier. Last October, lard sold at a 1.4 cent per pound premium over soybean oil at mills but by mid-March it was selling at nearly a 1.0 cent discount. Lard prices during April-September 1959 are expected to average 3 to 4 cents lower than the 11.9 cents per pound a year earlier as the slaughter of hogs continues above last year. The lower price for lard this marketing year favors increased use in the manufacture of shortening.

Commercial production of lard in October-January 1958-59 totaled 875 million pounds, 2 percent more than the year before. Hog slaughter in the same period was a little higher and average weight per hog and lard yields were heavier. Slaughter during April-September 1959 is expected to total about 15 percent more than last year. Lard output (including farm) for the entire 1958-59 marketing year is forecast at 2,750 million pounds, up around 300 million pounds from the previous year.

Exports and shipments of lard during October 1958-January 1959 totaled 167 million pounds compared with 173 million a year earlier. Sharply reduced shipments to Cuba, our most important single customer, more than offset increases to the United Kingdom, West Germany and Yugoslavia. Nevertheless, lower lard prices during the remainder of the season are making our product more competitive. This is expected to result in a heavier outward movement this spring and summer. Total exports and shipments for the entire marketing year probably will be around 500 million pounds compared with 458 million in 1957-58.

Domestic use of lard in the first 4 months of the current marketing year was 645 million pounds, 10 million below the year before. Use of lard in shortening was a little less than last year but a substantial increase over last year is expected during the remainder of the marketing year, due mainly to the relatively low level of lard prices compared to competitive edible oils. The consumption of soybean oil in the manufacture of shortening was up significantly in the first 4 months, largely displacing lard and to a lesser extent cottonseed oil.

Peanut Supplies Abundant;
Price Support Cut Sharply for
1959 Crop Peanuts

The 1958 peanut crop provided more peanuts than required for food and farm uses, and farmers placed about 290 million pounds, or 15 percent of the output, under support. Most of this will be acquired by CCC. The large supplies of peanuts this marketing year held farm prices at support levels in the three major areas of production. Loans on 1958 crop peanuts mature the end of May or earlier on demand by CCC.

Edible uses of shelled peanuts during the current marketing year are running at a near-record rate, mainly reflecting increased consumption in peanut butter and as salted peanuts.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 requires support on 1959-crop peanuts at a level between 75 and 90 percent of the parity price depending upon the percentage which the total supply is of the normal supply at the beginning of the marketing year. It was announced on March 4 that the 1959 crop peanuts will be supported at not less than a national average level of 9.7 cents per pound (\$193.50 per ton), 1.0 cent lower than in 1958. The support price is 75 percent of the March 1959 effective parity price. This rate will not be reduced but may be increased at the beginning of the marketing year (August 1, 1959) if at that time a higher support price is required under existing legislation.

Principal provisions of the 1959 program are similar to those in effect for the 1958 crop. Support will be available by means of non-recourse warehouse storage loans to grower associations, non-recourse farm storage loans to producers and purchase agreements.

Peanut Oil PricesLikely to Continue Below
Last Year

Peanut oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) rose from 13.8 cents per pound in the fall of 1957 to a peak of 17.5 cents in the summer of 1958, reflecting reduced output and stocks along with good demand. Output picked up sharply last fall and peanut oil prices moved downward persistently each month to 12.0 cents in February 1959. Some buildup in stocks has occurred. Prospects are that peanut oil prices this spring and summer will average well below last year because of the large availability of peanuts for crushing.

Domestic consumption of peanut oil has remained relatively stable in recent years, averaging about 70 million pounds. This is sharply below the postwar peak of 155 million pounds in 1947 when large quantities of peanut oil were consumed in the manufacture of shortening and margarine. Now only small quantities are used in these products. The most important use of peanut oil is as cooking and salad oil.

Flaxseed Prices ContinueWell Below Last Year; 38
Percent of 1958 Crop Under Support

The price received by farmers for 1958 flaxseed has been stable at near loan level since September 1958, varying between \$2.57-\$2.60 per bushel. This was nearly 40 cents below September-February 1957-58. The 1958 flaxseed crop was much larger than probable market outlets while the 1957 crop was short.

Farmers placed about 15 million bushels of 1958 crop flaxseed, equal to 38 percent of the crop, under the support program. They have through March 31 to redeem loans or make deliveries to CCC under purchase agreements. Little is likely to be redeemed, for the volume under support is about the size of the estimated crop year surplus and prices are slightly below support. Commercial and farm use is expected to total about 26 million bushels, but production was nearly 40 million.

Commercial stocks of flaxseed at the beginning of the present crop year were nearly 6 million bushels and probably will be reduced. The lower support price for 1959 crop flaxseed (see below) will encourage crushers of flaxseed and users of linseed oil to reduce their inventories to a minimum this spring. Exports of flaxseed in July 1958-February 1959 were relatively small, totaling about 5 million bushels, compared with 9 million a year earlier. Commercial exports during March-June 1959 will continue small because of heavy exportable supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil in other countries, and the relatively high price of domestic flaxseed in relation to world prices. It is estimated CCC will acquire about 15 million bushels now under support.

Crushings of flaxseed during July-February 1958-59 totaled about 16.4 million bushels compared with 20.4 million a year earlier. Crushings through June probably will continue slightly below last year and total around 23 million bushels for the 1958-59 season, about 4 million less than in 1957-58 (table 8).

Table 8.--Flaxseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-58

Item	Year beginning July					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 ^{1/}
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
<u>Supply</u>						
Stocks, July 1	11.0	14.2	11.2	4.1	19.4	8.7
Production	37.7	41.3	41.2	48.0	25.9	39.5
Total supply	48.7	55.5	52.4	52.1	45.3	48.2
<u>Disposition</u>						
Seed, feed and residual	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	.3	3.2
July-February: Crushings	19.3	23.7	24.6	19.0	20.4	16.4
Exports	^{2/}	8.1	5.9	2.0	9.0	5.0
March 1, supply remaining	25.1	19.9	19.0	27.1	15.6	23.6
March-June: Crushings	8.5	8.6	10.3	7.2	6.9	6.6
Exports	2.4	.1	4.5	.5	^{2/}	---
<u>Season Totals</u>						
Crushings	27.8	32.3	34.9	26.2	27.3	23
Exports	2.4	8.2	10.4	2.5	9.0	5
Ending stocks	14.2	11.2	4.1	19.4	8.7	17
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>Price Per Bushel</u>						
Support ^{3/}	3.79	3.14	2.91	3.09	2.92	2.78
Received by farmers	3.64	3.05	2.90	2.99	2.94	^{4/} 2.69

^{1/} July-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast.

^{2/} Less than 50,000 bushels.

^{3/} Farm basis.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Based on estimates of commercial crushing and exports, stocks of flaxseed on July 1 will be about 17 million bushels, compared with 6 million the previous year. Most of these stocks will be in the hands of CCC. However, any CCC disposal of 1958 flaxseed between April 1 and July 1, 1959 will reduce the carryover estimated above.

CCC Sales Policy on Flaxseed
Takeover Announced; 1959 Crop
Support Reduced Sharply

A pricing policy covering CCC sales of flaxseed from April 1 through July 31, 1959 was announced on March 2. Sales for domestic crushing or export will be made at the market price, but not less than 1958 support prices for No. 1 and No. 2 grades of flaxseed. This sales policy will apply during the 4-month period to flaxseed already taken over under the price support loan program in California and to any flaxseed which may be taken over after the March 31, 1959 maturity date of loans in other producing areas.

It was announced on March 20 that the resale program for 1958 crops is being extended to include farm-stored flaxseed now under price-support loan or purchase agreement. Expected tight storage, particularly in the Northern Great Plains area, prompted the broadening of the resale program to include flaxseed. Under the resale program, farmers will earn storage payments during the time the grain is under resale. At present, these storage payments for flaxseed are 18 cents per bushel for a full year's storage.

The 1959 crop of No. 1 flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of \$2.38 per bushel, down 40 cents or 14 percent from the 1958 level. In terms of parity, support is equal to 60 percent compared with 65 percent a year earlier. As in previous years, support for 1959 crop flaxseed will be carried out in most areas through farm and warehouse stored loans and through purchase agreements.

Linseed Oil Prices to
Continue Below Last Year;
Meal Outlook More Favorable

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) declined from 13.7 cents per pound in July 1958, the beginning of the 1958-59 marketing year, to 12.6 cents in January. Prices since have strengthened and in mid-March were 12.8 cents per pound, about 1.5 cents below March 1958. Because of heavy supplies, oil prices this spring and summer probably will continue well below last year even though demand for drying oils may be a little better than last year. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil at 255 million pounds during July-January 1958-59 is just a shade above last year.

The outlook for linseed meal prices over the next several months is more favorable than for oil due to the continuing strong demand for high protein feeds. Linseed meal prices (bulk, Minneapolis) rose sharply from about \$50 per ton last fall to a peak of \$76 in January then slipped to

\$75 per ton in mid-March, about \$24 above March 1958. Prices this spring and summer probably will continue strong reflecting increases in livestock numbers along with increased feeding of high protein meals. Furthermore, the supply of linseed meal may not be as large as last year due to a low level of flax-seed crushing.

Tung Oil Output Up
Sharply; 43 Percent
of Crop Under Support

Tungoil output from the 1958 crop through February totaled 30 million pounds, up sharply from the 19 million pounds a year earlier. Production for the season is estimated at around 42 million pounds compared with 25.5 million in 1957-58. The oil content on the crush through February is running low. Through mid-March producers had placed 18 million pounds of tung oil or about 43 percent of the estimated 1958-59 output under support. Loans and purchase agreements are available through June 30, 1959.

Carryover stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1958, the beginning of the 1958-59 marketing year, were nearly 37 million pounds, about 12 million above 1957. About 25.7 million pounds were in the hands of CCC compared with 15.0 million in 1957.

Imports of tung oil are restricted by Presidential proclamation to 26 million pounds during the current marketing year. The full quota is expected to be imported because of heavy supplies in Argentina and the fact that imported oil can move into consumption in the U. S. just under the domestic support price.

Total domestic supplies of tung oil in 1958-59 -- production from the 1958 crop, stocks and imports --are expected to be around 105 million pounds, roughly 30 million more than in 1957-58. This would be enough to meet domestic needs for more than two years at current consumption levels. Domestic use of tung oil in 1958-59 is expected to total around 45 million pounds, up from a year ago but nearly average for recent years. If U. S. consumption should be 45 million pounds and the import quotas are filled, CCC probably will acquire around 25 million pounds of tung oil from the 1958 crop.

Domestic Tung Oil Prices
Continue Near Support

Prices of domestically produced tung oil (southern mills) during the current marketing year have averaged near the support level of 21.0 cents per pound, which is 0.5 cents above last year. Imported tung oil prices have averaged a little lower which has encouraged consumption of foreign oil. Large supplies will keep domestic oil prices from rising above the loan level during the marketing year.

CCC is currently offering tung oil for export sale on a competitive bid basis, and through March 25 has sold about 10 million pounds of its 25.7 million pound inventory.

Nonfood Uses of Fats and Oils
Continued to Slip in 1958;
Little Change Expected This Year

Nonfood use of fats and oils in calendar 1958 is placed at 3,849 million pounds, 132 million less than the previous year. Sharp reduction in drying oil products and soap more than offset an increase in other industrial products (see cover chart). The rate in 1958 was 22.1 pounds per person, 1.1 pounds less than a year earlier and the lowest since the early 1930's (table 9).

Beginning with this issue of the Fats and Oils Situation, the nonfood per capita series will differ from those appearing in previous issues in that they include tall oil. Tall oil output has risen rapidly in recent years and it is now considered a major oil. Furthermore, the change will make the various nonfood fat tables in this Situation report directly comparable.

Fats and oils used in soap per person in 1958 were 5.3 pounds, 0.6 pounds less than in 1957 and the lowest of record. This sharp downward trend continues to reflect increased competition from synthetic detergents. Consumption of fats and oils in drying oil products in 1958 dropped to 5.2 pounds per person, 0.8 pounds below 1957 and the lowest since the depths of the depression of the 1930's. Estimated production of paints, varnishes, and lacquers was slightly higher than in 1957 but use of fats and oils in these products declined substantially. The drying oils were affected by competition from low-fat or nonfat products and by the general decline in industrial activity, especially in the first half of 1958.

The "other" nonfood uses of fats and oils took 11.6 pounds per person, up 0.3 pounds above 1957 and a new record. This category has shown a long run uptrend reflecting increased use of fats in animal feeds, chemicals, and other industrial products.

Utilization of fats and oils in soap probably will continue to slide off in 1959 because of greater consumption of synthetic detergents. Other industrial outlets are expected to take more fats and oils due mainly to expanded use of fats in animal feeds. Drying oils probably will meet increasing competition from nonfat materials in 1959 but this may be offset by higher industrial production.

Fats and Oils Used in Soap
Drops for Eighth Consecutive Year;
Now Lowest Since 1912

Declining soap sales have been accompanied by reduced use of fats and oils in these products. Use of saponifiable materials (fats, oils, tall oil,

Table 9.--Nonfood products: Fats and oils used, by product, total and per person, 1925-58

Year	Soap 1/		Drying oil 2/		Other industrial 1/ 3/		Total	
	Total	Per person	Total	Per person	Total	Per person	Total	Per person
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average								
1925-29	1,544	13.0	877	7.4	197	1.6	2,618	22.0
1930-34	1,546	12.3	585	4.7	290	2.3	2,421	19.3
1935-39	1,638	12.8	774	6.0	440	3.4	2,852	22.2
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.0	3,085	23.4
1941	2,302	17.3	1,079	8.1	633	4.7	4,014	30.1
1942	2,033	15.1	973	7.2	660	4.9	3,666	27.2
1943	1,956	14.3	890	6.5	822	6.0	3,668	26.8
1944	2,215	16.0	917	6.6	856	6.2	3,989	28.8
1945	1,995	14.3	874	6.2	1,001	7.2	3,870	27.7
1946	1,762	12.5	934	6.6	879	6.2	3,575	25.3
1947	2,261	15.7	1,017	7.1	890	6.2	4,168	29.0
1948	2,060	14.1	1,081	7.4	843	5.7	3,984	27.2
1949	1,778	11.9	974	6.5	864	5.8	3,616	24.2
1950	1,822	12.0	1,178	7.8	1,177	7.7	4,177	27.5
1951	1,537	10.0	1,151	7.5	1,239	8.0	3,927	25.5
1952	1,384	8.8	1,033	6.6	1,256	8.0	3,672	23.4
1953	1,320	8.3	1,086	6.8	1,299	8.1	3,707	23.2
1954	1,196	7.4	1,017	6.3	1,370	8.4	3,584	22.1
1955	1,135	6.9	1,125	6.8	1,634	9.9	3,895	23.6
1956	1,058	6.3	1,107	6.6	1,861	11.1	4,025	23.9
1957	1,011	5.9	1,032	6.0	1,937	11.3	3,981	23.2
1958 4/	929	5.3	902	5.2	2,018	11.6	3,849	22.1

1/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks. 2/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings. 3/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin andterne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products. 4/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.--Nonfood products: Fats and oils used, by kind, 1925-58

Year	Inedible : tallow and : grease	Linseed : oil	Tall : oil	Coconut : oil	Soybean : oil	Fish and : marine : oil	Castor : oil	Tung : oil	Palm : oil	Other :	Total 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average											
1925-29:	746	752	---	343	7	80	55	94	146	395	2,618
1930-34:	804	434	---	364	17	81	45	97	194	385	2,421
1935-39:	949	517	---	345	43	131	61	118	153	535	2,852
1940	1,234	589	---	434	92	216	90	67	121	242	3,085
1941	1,649	814	41	532	124	216	157	69	185	227	4,014
1942	1,854	830	57	165	112	172	155	12	95	214	3,666
1943	1,759	768	119	195	162	195	99	12	64	295	3,668
1944	1,923	701	154	202	123	199	200	10	61	416	3,989
1945	1,839	639	190	158	133	266	164	23	72	386	3,870
1946	1,677	680	196	279	172	146	95	36	51	243	3,575
1947	1,882	575	177	661	270	168	116	106	43	170	4,168
1948	1,782	600	214	535	270	110	128	130	48	167	3,984
1949	1,666	443	186	398	321	142	130	103	42	185	3,616
1950	1,807	594	287	428	323	143	181	109	43	262	4,177
1951	1,660	699	323	380	306	131	174	61	44	149	3,927
1952	1,541	553	270	370	388	116	182	51	44	157	3,672
1953	1,568	556	280	339	368	112	169	51	39	225	3,707
1954	1,559	515	331	357	331	60	138	48	61	184	3,584
1955	1,635	526	508	363	341	88	136	51	59	188	3,895
1956	1,686	537	599	387	351	109	121	51	46	138	4,025
1957	1,777	454	560	383	321	108	138	48	42	150	3,981
1958 2/	1,616	441	573	376	328	119	121	40	47	188	3,849

1/ Adjusted for foreign trade and change in stocks. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 11.--Soap: Fats and oils used, by kind, 1925-58 1/

Year	Inedible : tallow and greases	Whale : and fish oils	Palm : oil	Coconut : oil	Palm : kernel oil	Other : hard oils 2/	Soft : oils 3/	Second- : ary fats and oils 4/	Rosin	Tall : oil	Total : saponifi- able materials
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average											
1925-29	684	125	133	314	56	7	92	162	94	---	1,666
1930-34	695	107	175	332	17	4	64	171	106	---	1,670
1935-39	787	160	100	304	42	15	54	200	110	---	1,771
1940	1,043	108	85	397	5/	43	47	170	80	---	1,972
1941	1,368	76	130	484	1	35	50	190	105	---	2,438
1942	1,528	72	56	140	1	20	53	190	99	---	2,160
1943	1,360	45	33	142	2	121	27	270	120	11	2,130
1944	1,530	51	20	132	4	243	28	303	193	29	2,534
1945	1,364	114	24	59	32	152	11	364	122	30	2,273
1946	1,210	40	7	185	19	46	16	335	75	25	1,957
1947	1,526	43	1	511	5/	28	9	227	80	16	2,443
1948	1,451	35	1	417	3	25	9	181	53	18	2,193
1949	1,346	10	1	282	5/	27	10	156	40	14	1,887
1950	1,363	1	3	257	5/	66	9	174	43	13	1,929
1951	1,195	---	3	197	---	41	9	149	38	22	1,654
1952	1,084	---	3	204	5/	5	8	137	30	15	1,485
1953	1,026	5/	4	175	23	5/	6	135	20	14	1,403
1954	907	---	8	175	6	5/	5	135	19	12	1,267
1955	864	---	12	173	5	5	6	116	18	14	1,213
1956	813	5/	4	177	1	2	3	102	16	17	1,135
1957	789	---	2	173	---	1	1	98	9	12	1,086
1958 6/	727	---	1	161	---	---	1	86	7	12	995

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table. 2/ Includes beef fats, vegetable tallow and babassu. 3/ Includes the following oils: Soybean, cottonseed, corn, castor, peanut, olive inedible and foots, edible olive, neatsfoot, linseed, perilla, sesame, tung and "other vegetable oils". 4/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid and other fatty acids. 5/ Less than 500.00 pounds. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Soap and synthetic detergents: Supply and disposition, 1935-58

Year	Supply				Disposition						
	Estimated		Imports of soap	Total	Exports and shipments of soap 4/	Use of soap in synthetic rubber 5/	Domestic Disappearance				
	production 1/						Military excluding relief 6/	Total	Civilian per capita		
	Soap 2/	Synthetic detergents 3/							Total	Soap	Synthetic detergents
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average											
1935-39	3,105	10	7	3,122	66	---	---	3,057	24	24	7/
1940	3,273	30	5	3,308	67	---	---	3,241	25	25	7/
1941	3,886	40	11	3,937	84	1	50	3,802	29	29	7/
1942	3,648	50	4	3,702	59	2	120	3,521	27	26	1
1943	3,524	75	8	3,607	59	22	350	3,176	26	25	1
1944	4,142	125	1	4,268	52	89	400	3,727	30	29	1
1945	3,888	150	3	4,041	129	94	400	3,418	27	25	2
1946	3,085	275	8	3,368	157	72	70	3,069	22	20	2
1947	3,650	408	1	4,059	138	47	40	3,834	27	24	3
1948	3,180	636	1	3,817	92	50	34	3,641	25	21	4
1949	2,985	864	1	3,850	80	46	40	3,684	25	19	6
1950	2,958	1,443	1	4,402	76	59	40	4,227	28	19	9
1951	2,510	1,565	1	4,076	69	104	85	3,818	25	16	9
1952	2,275	1,856	1	4,132	65	88	90	3,889	25	15	10
1953	1,986	2,118	1	4,105	63	94	95	3,853	25	14	11
1954	1,760	2,468	1	4,229	59	68	85	4,017	25	12	13
1955	1,625	2,704	1	4,330	55	105	80	4,090	25	10	15
1956	1,564	3,068	1	4,633	59	117	75	4,382	26	9	17
1957	1,432	3,507	2	4,941	66	122	84	4,662	28	8	20
1958 8/			1		39	115					

1/ Based on estimates of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Incorporated. Excludes cleansers and liquid soaps. 2/ Based on factory shipments of 53 companies as reported in the Association's Sales Census who produced 79 to 83 percent of the United States total in census years, adjusted to a U. S. total basis. 3/ Includes only those with characteristics and end uses similar to soap. 4/ Beginning 1947 includes shipments in CARE packages. 5/ From Office of Rubber Reserve, R. F. C. through 1954. Estimated by AMS since then. 6/ Estimates based in part on data given in Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947. 7/ Less than one-half pound. 8/ Preliminary. Estimated production and domestic disappearance data not available as of March 25.

and rosin) in soap totaled 995 million pounds in 1958, down 8 percent from the year before and the smallest quantity since 1912. It was the eighth consecutive year that fats and oils used in soap manufacture had declined (table 11).

Inedible tallow and greases have become by far the major hard fats used by the domestic soap industry in the manufacture of slow-lathering products. Coconut oil is still the major quick-lathering oil used. These two fats and oils have just about replaced all other hard and soft oils used in soap. In terms of total saponifiable materials used, inedible tallow and grease constituted 73 percent in 1958 compared with 44 percent in 1935-39, and coconut oil represented 16 percent in 1958 compared with 17 percent in the earlier period.

Output of Protective Coatings
at Record Level in 1958 but
Drying Oil Use Drops

Production of all paints, varnishes and lacquers in 1958, as estimated by the Battelle Memorial Institute, was 598 million gallons compared with 586 million gallons in 1957. Output during 1955-58 was quite stable, varying between 586-599 million gallons (table 13).

Output of paints and varnishes containing oil is estimated at 367 million gallons compared with 353 million in 1957. The water-thinned latex emulsion paints continued to displace oil-based paints and enamels to some degree, but the increase in all trade sales products more than compensated for the slump in all types of industrial products. The net effect was an increase in oil-containing paints and varnishes over 1957.

Paint output in 1959 is expected to be somewhat above last year but the use of fats and oils in their manufacture may not share in the increase because of the continuing shift to nonfat materials. Favorable factors in the outlook for paint this year include an upturn in industrial production (durable goods), increases in construction and housing starts along with a high level of redecoration, maintenance, and improvement by home-owners and industry.

Use of fats and oils in the drying oil industries totaled 902 million pounds in 1958, 13 percent less than the year before (table 15). The drop probably reflects continuing competition from nonfat and low fat content products and the lower level of industrial activity through most of 1958.

Linseed oil continues to be the major drying oil although its use has been declining in recent years. In 1958, linseed oil used in all drying oil products was 426 million pounds, 2.5 percent less than a year earlier. Tall oil and soybean oil consumption was down sharply but only small reductions were registered for castor, tung, fish oil and other secondary fatty materials.

In 1958, the 902 million pounds of drying oils consumed in all drying oil products were distributed as follows: Linseed, 47 percent; soybean 18 percent; tall, 9 percent; castor, 7 percent; tung, 4 percent; fish, 3 percent; oiticica, 1 percent; and all others, 11 percent.

Table 13.- Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers: Production and fats and oils used, 1931-58

Year	Use of fats and oils in paints and varnishes	Production of Paint and Varnish 1/			
		Total		Containing Drying Oils	
		Quantity	Oil used per gallon	Quantity	Oil used per gallon
	Million pounds	Million gallons	Pounds	Million gallons	Pounds
Average					
1931-34	474	201	2.4	140	3.4
1935-39	641	298	2.2	208	3.1
1940	652	324	2.0	231	2.8
1941	875	428	2.0	303	2.9
1942	775	395	2.0	291	2.7
1943	700	423	1.7	313	2.2
1944	694	464	1.5	349	2.0
1945	644	481	1.3	358	1.8
1946	683	570	1.2	413	1.7
1947	706	545	1.3	399	1.8
1948	766	549	1.4	396	1.9
1949	655	485	1.4	349	1.9
1950	776	599	1.3	432	1.8
1951	743	542	1.4	389	1.9
1952	691	536	1.3	374	1.8
1953	750	556	1.3	381	2.0
1954	693	545	1.3	375	1.8
1955	677	599	1.1	371	1.8
1956	687	587	1.2	371	1.9
1957	622	586	1.1	353	1.8
1958 2/	593	598	1.0	367	1.6

1/ Production of paints, varnishes and lacquers are estimates of the Stanford Research Institute (1931-50) or Battelle Memorial Institute (1951-58) 2/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Fats and oils used in drying-oil products, by type of product, 1931-58

Year	Paint and varnish 1/	Floor coverings and oilcloth	Resins		Other	Total
			1/	2/		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds
Average						
1931-34	474	67	---		22	562
1935-39	641	95	---		38	774
1940	652	112	---		43	807
1941	875	137	---		68	1,079
1942	775	116	---		82	973
1943	700	76	---		114	890
1944	694	85	---		138	917
1945	644	79	---		151	874
1946	683	88	---		162	934
1947	706	142	---		169	1,017
1948	766	167	---		149	1,081
1949	655	148	82		89	974
1950	772	153	105		148	1,178
1951	743	134	156		118	1,151
1952	691	125	128		87	1,033
1953	750	117	128		93	1,086
1954	693	113	132		79	1,017
1955	677	111	178		158	1,125
1956	687	106	185		129	1,107
1957	622	102	187		122	1,032
1958 3/	593	58	142		109	902

1/ About 90-95 percent of the oil listed by Census as used in synthetic resins end up in protective coatings. New totals may be obtained by shifting these resins to paints and varnishes. 2/ Not available prior to 1949. 3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 15.--Drying oil products: Fats and oils used, by kind, 1925-58

Year	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Average:											
1925-29	752	4	94	20	2	---	5	---	---	---	877
1930-34	433	12	97	22	2	---	17	3	---	---	585
1935-39	514	22	118	39	7	6	63	6	---	---	774
1940	585	46	67	47	25	15	20	4	---	---	807
1941	807	62	69	57	46	27	9	3	---	---	1,079
1942	819	33	12	32	63	9	3	3	---	---	973
1943	757	39	12	36	22	4	2	1	15	2	890
1944	688	37	10	47	90	11	1/	1/	27	7	917
1945	627	46	23	58	60	19	1/	3	32	7	874
1946	663	67	36	48	35	25	1/	8	39	15	934
1947	567	159	106	47	44	13	1/	6	44	32	1,017
1948	595	162	130	40	53	13	1/	7	46	36	1,081
1949	428	220	103	26	51	12	---	8	73	53	974
1950	590	213	109	33	66	12	---	24	60	70	1,178
1951	665	194	61	28	38	12	---	12	57	84	1,151
1952	536	209	51	36	41	11	---	11	50	87	1,033
1953	536	242	51	34	39	10	---	13	69	93	1,086
1954	498	209	48	23	38	8	---	16	60	116	1,017
1955	504	226	51	33	63	12	---	24	89	123	1,125
1956	513	194	51	32	73	11	---	20	67	146	1,107
1957	437	191	48	33	79	11	---	13	93	128	1,032
1958 2/	426	158	40	27	64	10	---	12	81	84	902

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Partly estimated.

Table 16.--Other industrial products: Fats and oils used, by kind, 1925-58

Year	Tallow inedible and grease	Tall oil	Cocnut oil	Fish and marine oils	Castor oil	Soybean oil	Palm oil	Fish liver oil	Cottonseed oil	Linseed oil	Total 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Average:											
1925-29	63	---	---	12	51	---	16	33	127	---	197
1930-34	109	---	---	20	41	1	19	36	118	1	290
1935-39	161	---	1	30	53	1	26	62	109	1	440
1940	189	---	37	52	65	28	36	46	74	2	412
1941	279	41	47	82	111	37	56	30	90	5	633
1942	326	57	25	68	92	48	39	18	98	7	660
1943	399	106	53	114	77	108	31	25	95	9	822
1944	393	117	70	101	110	83	41	26	79	11	856
1945	475	153	99	93	104	82	48	29	114	11	1,001
1946	467	156	94	58	60	101	43	22	94	17	879
1947	356	129	150	79	72	106	42	16	81	7	890
1948	330	160	117	34	75	105	47	22	102	5	843
1949	320	119	109	107	79	100	40	25	143	15	864
1950	444	204	168	109	115	107	40	31	158	4	1,177
1951	465	217	179	103	136	110	41	29	105	35	1,239
1952	457	168	162	80	141	177	41	33	128	17	1,256
1953	542	172	159	79	130	125	35	33	132	20	1,299
1954	652	202	177	37	100	121	53	36	127	17	1,370
1955	770	371	183	55	73	115	47	28	110	22	1,634
1956	874	436	204	77	48	156	42	26	110	25	1,861
1957	988	419	204	75	58	130	40	21	94	18	1,937
1958 2/	889	477	210	92	58	170	46	17	114	15	2,018

1/ Sum of individual oils do not agree with total which is adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Other Industrial Uses Continue
Sharp Uptrend in 1958

Use of fats and oils in "other industrial products" has shown a sharp uptrend in the last decade, rising from 864 million pounds in 1949 to 2,018 million in 1958. This category now accounts for over 50 percent of the total nonfood uses of fats and oils compared with less than 25 percent in 1949 (table 16).

"Other industrial products" include the use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds, tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, miscellaneous industrial products and sundries. Also in this category is the reported use of those inedible fats and oils not included in the other two groups (soap and drying oils), plus estimates of the unreported disappearance of inedible fats and oils other than that in drying oil products. The fact that "other industrial" is the most important end product for the nonfood fats suggest that more data are needed on its component parts.

Inedible tallow and greases is the major fat or oil used in the "other industrial products" groups, accounting for close to half the disappearance in recent years. There is some feeling in the trade that actual consumption of tallow and grease is much higher than that computed from Census reports, due mainly to unreported use in animal feeds. If this is so, it means that apparent production of inedible tallow and greases is understated to the extent that consumption in feeds is not being picked up in Census reports since production is computed as a residual from data on stocks, foreign trade and factory consumption.

In 1958, the 2 billion pounds of fats and oils consumed in all "other industrial products" were distributed as follows: Inedible tallow and greases, 44 percent; tall oil, 24 percent; coconut oil, 10 percent; soybean oil, 9 percent; cottonseed oil, 6 percent; and all others 7 percent.

Prospects for 1959 indicate that the trend toward increased use of fats and oils in "other industrial products" is likely to continue, primarily due to expanded use of fats in prepared animal feeds.

Tallow and Grease Disappearance Off
Sharply in 1958; Exports
Drop the Most

Supplies of inedible tallow and greases in calendar 1958 totaled about 3.0 billion pounds compared with 3.4 billion a year earlier. Total disappearance approximated output and ending stocks remained about the same (table 17). Prices of inedible tallow (prime, Chicago) remained relatively stable during 1958 averaging 7.5 cents per pound, about the same as for 1957.

Table 17.-- Tallow, inedible, and greases: Supply and disposition, 1947-58

Year	Supply				Disposition	
	Apparent	Imports	Stocks	Total	Exports	Domestic
	production:		Jan. 1			disap-
	1/					pearance
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1947	2,023	1	173	2,197	69	1,882
1948	1,940	1	246	2,187	88	1,782
1949	2,132	2	317	2,451	433	1,666
1950	2,272	2	352	2,626	536	1,807
1951	2,256	3	283	2,542	537	1,660
1952	2,318	1	345	2,664	748	1,541
1953	2,690	1	375	3,065	1,197	1,568
1954	2,679	4	300	2,983	1,162	1,559
1955	2,965	3	262	3,231	1,296	1,635
1956	3,232	1	299	3,533	1,493	1,686
1957	3,080	3	353	3,436	1,381	1,777
1958 2/	2,739	3/	278	3,017	1,115	1,616
1959			287			

1/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. Reported factory production excludes that from small rendering plants. 2/ Preliminary 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 18.-- Tallow, inedible, and greases: Utilization, 1947-58

Year	Nonfood Products					
	Soap	Foots and Loss	Feed	Fat splitting	Other	Total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1947	1,526	0	-	193	163	1,882
1948	1,451	0	-	185	145	1,782
1949	1,346	3	-	166	151	1,666
1950	1,363	0	-	229	215	1,807
1951	1,195	0	-	243	222	1,660
1952	1,084	1	-	186	270	1,541
1953	1,026	1	-	252	290	1,568
1954	907	9	111	242	291	1,559
1955	864	16	181	278	295	1,635
1956	813	16	296	286	276	1,686
1957	789	12	387	284	305	1,777
1958 2/	727	9	353	256	271	1,616

1/ Includes small amounts used in drying-oil products in some years. 2/ Preliminary Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Exports of inedible tallow and greases in 1957 totaled 1.1 billion pounds compared with nearly 1.4 billion a year earlier. They represented 41 percent of total disappearance in 1958, compared with 44 percent in 1957. Since 1953 more tallow and greases have been exported than used in soap.

Exports to Europe, the major U. S. tallow market, in 1958 dropped 32 percent from the previous year as the use in soap making in Europe declined. Shipments to Italy, the largest single market, increased 9 percent, but the Netherlands, Poland, and West Germany took considerably less. Other reasons for the decline in our exports were termination of shipments under P.L. 480 and greater competition from Canada and Australia.

Domestic disappearance of inedible tallow and greases in 1958 is computed as about 9 percent below 1957. However, actual consumption may not have declined as the Census coverage problem, mentioned earlier, may have resulted in inaccurate data. Domestic use in soap continued downward, although the rate of decline was not as great as in other recent years. Although the 727 million pounds utilized in soap in 1958 was 52 percent less than the 1947 high, soap is still by far the most important single outlet in the domestic market.

The decline in utilization for soap has been offset by expanding use in animal feeds and other products.

Tall Oil Output and Use
At High Level in 1958

Production of tall oil in 1958 totaled 611 million pounds, a little less than the previous year but the second largest of record. Tall oil is a byproduct of the sulphate paper process and apparently the maximum quantity is being recovered. Domestic disappearance of tall oil increased from 270 million pounds in 1952 to a peak of about 600 million in 1956. Consumption dropped to 560 million pounds in 1957 and then increased to 573 million in 1958 (table 19).

Utilization of tall oil in drying oil products fell off sharply in 1958 but this was more than offset by increased usage in the catch-all "other" category. Probably a substantial percentage was converted into rosin and fatty acids which have a wide range of uses.

The stability of tall oil prices at relatively low levels in comparison to the wide price fluctuations of other oils has been an important factor contributing to its increased consumption. During 1954-58, annual prices of tall oil (refined, tanks, works) varied from 5.0 cents per pound to 5.5 cents, compared with linseed oil price fluctuations from 12.9 cents per pound (raw tank cars, Minneapolis) to 14.6 cents. Tung oil prices during the same period varied from 21.2 cents per pound (southern mills) to 24.1 cents.

Table 19.--Tall oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-58

Year	Supply			Disposition	
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disap- pearance
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	200	---	200	23	177
1948	249	41	290	28	214
1949	230	48	278	33	186
1950	310	59	369	36	287
1951	398	46	444	44	323
1952	313	77	389	35	270
1953	318	85	403	42	280
1954	357	81	438	61	331
1955	584	46	630	48	508
1956	665	74	739	44	599
1957	625	95	720	52	560
1958 ^{1/}	611	108	719	37	573
1959		109			

^{1/} Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded data.

Table 20.--Tall oil: Utilization, 1947-58

Year	Nonfood Products								
	Drying oil products						Foots and Loss	Other <u>1</u> / 	Total
	Soap	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total			
Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	16	13	19	---	---	32	16	113	177
1948	18	22	14	---	---	36	33	127	214
1949	14	18	16	6	12	53	27	92	186
1950	13	20	16	8	26	70	32	172	287
1951	22	34	15	11	24	84	26	191	323
1952	15	32	13	15	27	87	8	160	270
1953	14	34	17	11	31	93	7	165	280
1954	12	40	29	20	27	116	13	189	331
1955	14	40	31	13	38	123	27	344	508
1956	17	48	31	28	39	146	80	356	599
1957	12	44	31	23	31	128	66	353	560
1958 <u>2</u> / 	12	37	---	24	23	84	86	392	573

^{1/} Includes unreported domestic disappearance.^{2/} Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded data.

Coconut Oil Use
Edges Up in 1958
Despite Higher Prices

Imports of coconut oil in 1958 were 18 percent higher than in 1957 even though prices moved up sharply during the year. Total U. S. supply remained about the same, however, because carryover stocks of oil, as well as production from imported copra, were down slightly (table 21). Consumption of coconut oil has increased in the face of rising prices because of the lack of suitable domestic oil substitutes for this high lauric acid oil in the baking and confectionery specialty field.

Domestic use of coconut oil during 1958 totaled 628 million pounds, up about 2 percent from a year earlier. Use of coconut oil in the "other" food category (mainly bakery and confectionery goods) and in the "other" nonfood category (mainly fatty acids and glycerine) totaled 237 million pounds and 185 million pounds, respectively, both up slightly from 1957. These uses have trended upward for many years. Use in soap, after being relatively stable during 1953-57 at 175 million pounds, dropped to 161 million pounds in 1958 (table 22).

Coconut oil prices (crude, tanks, Pacific Coast) moved up from 13.0 cents per pound in January to a peak of 18.4 cents in November 1958, averaging 14.6 cents per pound for the year compared with 12.0 cents in 1957. This spectacular price rise reflects mainly lower world production and reduced export supplies coupled with a relatively inflexible demand. The Philippine Republic continues to be practically the sole supplier of copra and coconut oil in the U. S. because of the 2 cents processing tax advantage. The trend in recent years has been toward importing larger quantities of coconut oil while copra imports have generally declined.

Table 21.--Coconut oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-58

Year	Supply				Disposition	
	Production	Imports	Stocks January 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disap- pearance
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	1/801	24	102	926	58	784
1948	1/557	109	81	748	19	667
1949	543	115	61	719	18	2/551
1950	562	138	150	850	25	2/730
1951	516	113	95	724	40	2/583
1952	435	119	101	654	38	561
1953	422	138	55	615	13	521
1954	432	138	81	651	11	561
1955	431	145	79	655	9	557
1956	422	197	89	708	10	612
1957	425	184	86	695	10	616
1958 3/	412	217	69	698	7	628
1959			63			

1/ Apparent production based on factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. 2/ Includes Government stockpiling. 3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 22.--Coconut oil: Utilization, 1947-58

Year	Food uses				Non-food uses				Total domestic disap- pearance
	Short- ening	Margar- ine	Other	Total	Soap	Drying oil products	Foots and Loss	Other	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1947	87	21	15	123	511	1	54	96	661
1948	48	5	78	132	417	1	23	94	535
1949	20	1/	110	130	282	7	28	81	398
1950	0	0	129	129	257	4	32	136	428
1951	20	1	121	142	197	4	35	144	380
1952	33	0	158	191	204	4	36	126	370
1953	12	7	174	183	175	5	28	131	339
1954	15	5	184	204	175	5	28	149	357
1955	4	6	184	194	173	7	25	158	363
1956	5	8	213	226	177	6	27	177	387
1957	8	5	220	233	173	6	27	177	383
1958 3/	12	4	237	253	161	4	26	185	376

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Includes Government stockpiling. 3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.- Linseed oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of flaxseed, 1947-58

Year	Supply				Disposition		Flaxseed (oil equivalent of exports)
	Production	Imports	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	456	117	153	726	24	575	1/
1948	726	4	126	856	30	600	33
1949	745	1	227	972	4	443	62
1950	750	1/	525	1,274	24	594	71
1951	759	1/	655	1,414	17	699	74
1952	545	1/	698	1,244	19	553	37
1953	503	1/	672	1,175	91	556	1/
1954	651	---	551	1,179	442	515	192
1955	618	---	222	840	147	526	93
1956	621	---	168	789	98	537	170
1957	566	---	154	720	140	454	192
1958 2/	457	---	126	583	10	441	88
1959			132				

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24.- Linseed oil: Utilization, 1947-58

Year	Drying oil products					Feet and loss	Other	Total domestic disappearance
	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	419	86	---	62	567	0	7	575
1948	440	110	---	45	595	0	5	600
1949	321	76	6	25	428	10	5	443
1950	443	90	22	35	590	0	4	594
1951	483	101	32	49	665	12	23	699
1952	396	89	16	34	536	13	4	553
1953	405	86	13	32	536	13	7	556
1954	382	73	15	29	498	11	6	515
1955	354	67	23	59	504	12	10	526
1956	398	58	19	37	513	12	13	537
1957	348	38	17	34	437	10	8	454
1958 1/	352	27	13	35	426	9	6	441

1/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 25.--Castor beans: World production, exports, U. S. imports and prices, 1947-58

Year	World			U. S. imports			Price per ton of beans at Brazilian ports
	Production		Exports	Beans	Bean equivalent of oil <u>1</u> /	Total	
	Total	Excluding U. S.	Beans and oil in terms of beans				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars
1947	464	464	272	138	7	145	216.10
1948	547	547	256	151	3	154	147.16
1949	504	504	184	145	11	156	108.30
1950	541	541	289	132	52	184	141.43
1951	521	510	267	75	99	174	260.02
1952	511	499	289	70	124	194	196.38
1953	518	492	302	57	141	198	145.60
1954	509	504	260	55	63	118	102.95
1955	497	495	327	44	106	150	114.09
1956	497	495	265	21	99	120	153.02
1957	567	557	335	17	135	152	164.45
1958 <u>2</u> /	521	498	290	9	93	102	<u>3</u> /106.00

1/ Assuming 45 percent oil content.2/ Preliminary.3/ January-May 1958 Average.

Table 26.--Castor oil: Supply, disposition and price, U. S., 1947-58

Year	Supply					Disposition				Price, No. 1 1/
	Production from			Imports	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports	Computed disap- pearance	Factory consump- tion	
	Estimated	Imported								
	domestic	material								
	material									
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.		
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Ct.	
1947		117	7	19	143	4	116	91	29.1	
1948		136	2	24	162	2	128	107	22.7	
1949		128	11	32	171	3	130	87	18.1	
1950		128	47	38	213	2	181	120	20.4	
1951	5	74	89	30	198	1	174	108	33.6	
1952	8	66	112	23	209	1	182	81	28.9	
1953	10	56	127	26	219	1	169	85	22.6	
1954	7	55	57	50	169	1	138	79	17.2	
1955	1	49	95	30	175	1	136	100	15.9	
1956	3	23	89	39	154	3	121	93	19.2	
1957	9	16	121	28	174	3	138	105	23.1	
1958 2/	19	8	84	33	144	2	118	81	21.0	
1959				24						

1/ Tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills.2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Olive Oil Output Up Sharply This Season
by
George W. Kromer

California olives are grown primarily for canning as ripe olives. This use takes the better grades and brings higher prices. Crushings normally consist of olives in surplus or those considered unsuitable to pack for table use. A large part of the record 1958 crop is being crushed for oil because of frost damage.

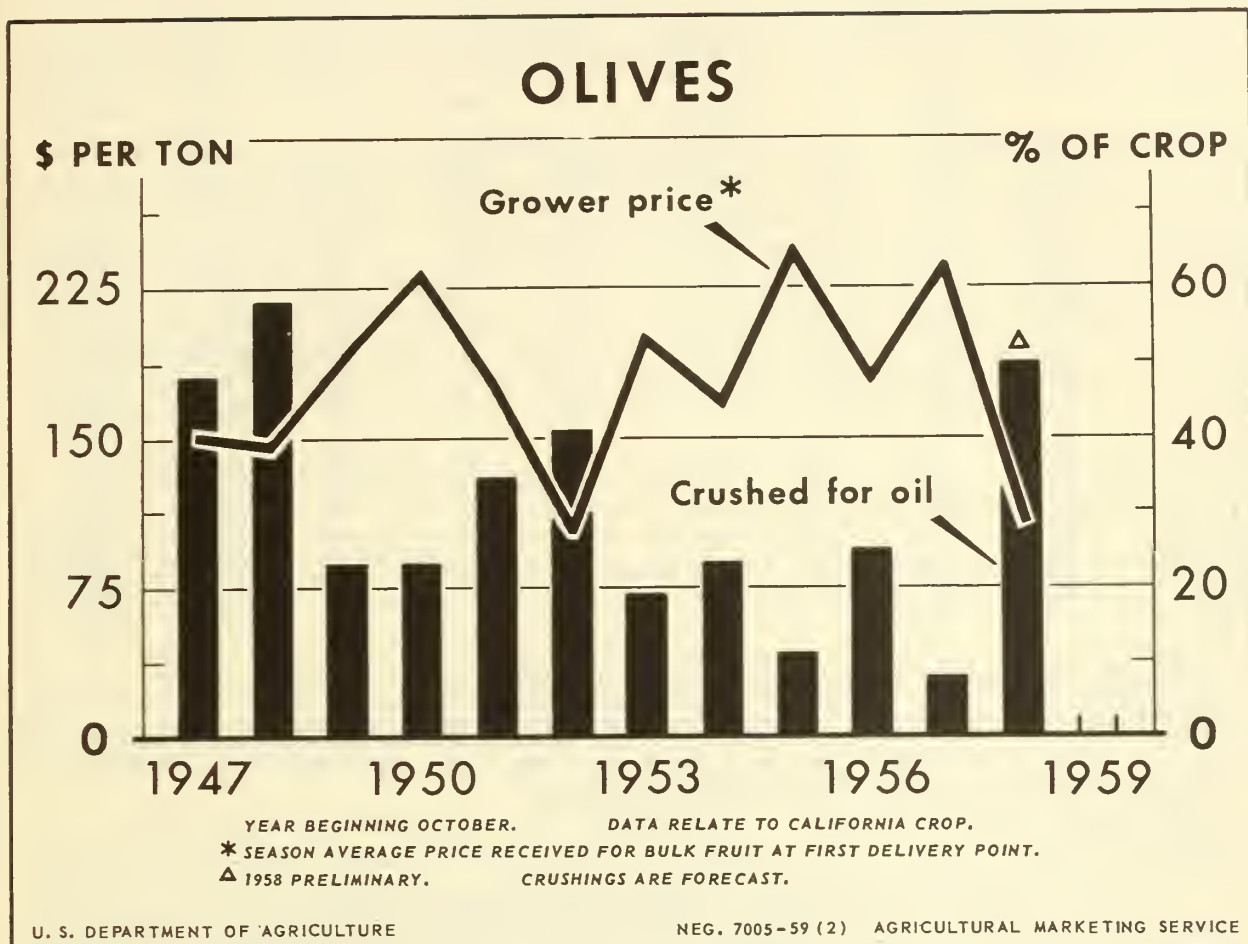
The 1958 olive crop in California is placed at 70,000 tons, nearly twice as large as 1957 and equal to the record crop of 1956. The mid-November freeze stopped harvest of olives for canning. Harvest of olives for oil extended into late February and early March.

The season average price received by growers in California for 1958 crop olives is estimated at \$106 per ton, \$130 below a year earlier and the lowest since 1952. This price is the average received for olives for all purposes and is the equivalent per unit returns for bulk fruit at first delivery point. The sharp drop in producer prices this season reflects the smaller returns from the large volume of olives going into crushing. The price for olives crushed normally averages around one-third of that received for canning (table 27).

The USDA announced on February 2, 1959 its plans to purchase domestically produced olive oil for subsequent use in nonprofit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. The Department is offering to buy such oil as a surplus removal activity. About 326,000 pounds (42,900 gallons) were purchased on February 24.

It is estimated that approximately half of the 1958 crop will be crushed, producing around 12 million pounds of olive oil, compared with only 1 million pounds last year. The proportion of olives crushed for oil tends to vary widely with the size and quality of the crop. ^{1/} During World War II when imports of olive oil were reduced sharply, over 50 percent of the California olive crop was used for oil production. Since then the proportion of the crop crushed has varied from 58 percent in 1948 to a record low of 8 percent in 1957 (see chart). In 1957, 70 percent of the olive crop was utilized as canned ripe olives and 20 percent was used for green olives of various types. Most of the remainder of the 1957 crop was shipped fresh to supply the special demand of a small group of consumers.

^{1/} The proportion of the olive crop crushed for oil and the season average price received for olives are closely correlated--a coefficient of correlation of $-.84$ for postwar years. On the average, a \$1 increase in price was associated with a decrease of about 0.3 percent in the percentage crushed. The standard error of estimate was 8.7 percent.



Domestic disappearance of edible olive oil has been relatively stable in recent years, averaging 55 million pounds during 1953-57. Production from California olives normally comprises less than 5 percent of the total consumption of olive oil in the U. S. The rest is imported.

Over 95 percent of the world's olive oil is produced in the countries of the Mediterranean Basin, which supply virtually all our imports. Italy, Spain and Tunisia are now our most important suppliers. Imports have been relatively stable in recent years at around 50 million pounds annually. The postwar high was 66 million in 1949-50. Imports of inedible olive oil and olive oil foots have declined sharply from prewar levels and are now negligible.

The total U. S. supply of edible olive oil in 1958-59 is forecast at 65 million pounds, about 7 million pounds above a year ago. This includes imports of about 50 million pounds, and domestic oil output of around 12 million pounds plus beginning stocks. If domestic use should total around 55 million pounds in the current marketing year, some build-up in carryover stocks may occur (table 28).

Table 27.- Olives: Production, utilization, and price, 1935-58

Year beginning October	Harvested produc- tion 1/	Utilization		Crushed as a percentage of production	Apparent produc- tion of oil 4/		Yield of oil per ton crushed 5/	Season average price per ton 6/	
		Other than crushing 2/	Crushed for oil 3/		Edible	Inedible		For all purposes	For crushing
		1,000 tons	1,000 tons		Million pounds	Million pounds		Pounds	Dollars
Average				Percent					Dollars
1935-39	30.7	16.0	14.7	46	4.4	0	296	59.06	38.00
1940	69.0	29.9	39.1	57	11.3	0	288	76.20	70.00
1941	55.0	26.7	28.3	51	8.4	.1	301	153.00	145.00
1942	57.0	22.8	34.2	60	10.2	.2	304	122.00	120.00
1943	57.0	28.4	28.6	50	9.1	7/	320	178.00	181.00
1944	42.0	22.2	19.8	47	6.3	0	320	200.00	185.00
1945	30.0	20.2	9.8	33	3.1	0	320	269.00	211.00
1946	48.0	33.7	14.3	30	4.6	0	320	374.00	216.00
1947	40.0	20.6	19.4	48	6.2	0	320	150.00	121.00
1948	58.0	24.4	33.6	58	10.8	0	320	145.00	118.00
1949	35.0	27.1	7.9	23	2.5	0	320	190.00	70.00
1950	42.0	32.3	9.7	23	3.1	0	320	231.00	106.00
1951	64.0	41.6	22.4	35	5.7	1.9	341	173.00	65.00
1952	57.0	33.6	23.4	41	8.1	0	345	103.00	68.00
1953	28.0	27.6	5.2	19	1.8	0	344	198.00	74.00
1954	50.0	38.5	11.5	23	3.9	0	340	166.00	64.00
1955	36.0	32.1	3.9	11	1.3	0	356	242.00	84.00
1956	70.0	52.2	17.8	25	6.5	0	365	178.00	82.00
1957	37.0	33.9	3.1	8	1.2	0	377	236.00	68.00
1958 8/	70.0							106.00	68.00

1/ California only. Negligible quantities also are produced in Arizona.

2/ Includes use on farms and for canning and processing other than crushing for oil.

3/ As reported by AMS. These data are considerably larger than crushings reported by Census.

4/ Yield times quantity crushed. Breakdown between edible and inedible based on the proportion shown by Census data.

5/ Computed from Census data on crushings and production of oil.

6/ Equivalent per unit returns for bulk fruit at first delivery point.

7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

8/ Preliminary.

Table 28.- Olive oil, edible: Supply, disposition and price, 1935-58

Year beginning October	Supply				Disposition		Price
	Production	Imports	Stocks October 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance: 1/	Drums, N.Y. (imported)
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents per pound
Average							
1935-39	4	61	3	69	2/	64	27.1
1940	11	14	9	35	---	27	54.5
1941	8	4	8	20	2/	13	70.0
1942	10	6	7	23	2/	20	66.2
1943	6	1	3	9	2/	7	71.5
1944	4	9	2	15	2/	13	---
1945	2	6	2	10	2/	7	90.3
1946	2	15	3	20	1	18	94.2
1947	3	30	2	34	2/	32	66.2
1948	8	25	2	35	2/	32	55.3
1949	2	66	2	70	2/	66	34.2
1950	2	52	4	58	2/	38	40.9
1951	4	39	20	63	2/	57	29.3
1952	7	44	6	57	---	53	34.0
1953	2	59	5	65	---	58	30.7
1954	3	57	7	68	---	62	31.2
1955	1	49	5	55	---	49	42.8
1956	6	44	6	56	---	52	43.7
1957	1	53	4	58	---	54	33.6
1958 3/	12	50	3	65	---	55	

1/ Used directly for food purposes although in some years small quantities are consumed in nonfood products, primarily in soap.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Forecast except stocks October 1.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Olive oil prices were supported by CCC for the crops of 1951 and 1952 through loans and purchase agreements at \$2.50 per gallon. Under the two-year program, CCC acquired about 6 million pounds of olive oil which was eventually disposed of in the domestic market.

Olive oil comprises only a minor portion of the total U. S. consumption of food fats and oils, though it is used rather widely as a salad oil. It is important in the dietary customs of many families of Mediterranean origin which use it as a cooking oil. Demand from this group probably explains why olive oil prices are high in relation to other food fats and oils. Because of its high price, olive oil is not used in the manufacture of food fat products such as margarine and shortening. In making these products, various fats and oils can be substituted for one another according to the price situation. Some olive oil is used in canning sardines and for medicinal purposes.

Olive oil is unique among the vegetable oils in that it is consumed directly as a food without refining, deodorization, or other processing. Oil of lower quality is sometimes refined and blended with a better oil. Edible grades of olive oil sell at a much higher price than other vegetable oils, such as cottonseed and soybean oils, that are produced in large volume.

Virgin olive oil is produced from the first pressing of the olives and each successive pressing yields an oil of lower grade. Olive oil foots (sometimes referred to as olive sulphur oil) are extracted with solvent from the pressed residues and are used in soap and other nonfood products.

The oil content of olives varies widely. The apparent yield of oil per ton of olives crushed in the U. S. from the 1957 crop averaged 377 pounds or about 19 percent per ton. Oil outturns have shown a slight uptrend in recent years, probably due to more efficient extraction methods and practices. Methods of milling olives also differ greatly but in the U. S. hydraulic presses are generally used for the recovery of olive oil, although there are probably some screw presses.

In spite of the relative stability in tree numbers, the annual output of olives and olive oil is subject to extreme variations because of natural hazards such as bad weather, insect infestation, and disease. Also, olive output often follows a two-year cycle, with a large crop being followed by a smaller crop.

World production of olive oil in 1958-59 is expected to be around 10 percent below that of last year. Output in the major producing countries of Europe--Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece-- will be smaller, reflecting an "off-year" in the biennial cycle for olive trees along with adverse conditions, primarily drought, which further limited the crops.

In the Near East and Africa, most producing countries are having a good year in the biennial cycle. The doubling of production in these countries is expected largely to offset the decline in Europe.

World olive oil supplies have been relatively abundant the last two marketing years. Production was large and in spite of increased consumption and exports, carryover stocks increased sharply.

Prices of imported edible olive oil (drums, New York) in 1957-58 averaged 33.6 cents per pound compared with 43.7 cents a year earlier. The decline reflects increased output and availability of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin countries since the short crop of 1955-56. Prices in general have declined during the last 3 years. The decline was steady from month to month with only a few exceptions. In March 1956, the price of edible imported olive oil reached its highest peak since 1949, averaging 51.5 cents per pound for the month. Prices then declined fairly steadily reaching 31.3 cents per pound in July 1958. Following adverse crop reports, prices rose to about 34 cents in mid-September, then weakened again and in February 1959 averaged 29.3 cents. Current prospects indicate that prices of olive oil during the remainder of this marketing year will average somewhat lower than the same period a year earlier.

Table 29.--Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of December, calendar years 1955-58

Items grouped by major use	Production ^{1/}						Stocks			
	Average						December 31			
	1937-41	1946-50	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
<u>Food fats and oils</u>										
Butter ^{2/}	1,780.2	1,301.8	1,382.9	1,413.3	1,412.8	1,386.1	163.1	25.1	87.3	69.3
Lard and rendered pork fat ^{3/} ..	1,223.6	2,027.4	2,452.0	2,559.0	2,367.0	2,255.0	147.0	111.6	101.2	92.8
Beef fats	213.4	157.9	282.8	321.3	318.4	337.9	19.4	22.2	21.8	29.3
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	3,487.1	4,117.7	4,293.6	4,098.2	3,979.0	329.5	158.9	210.3	191.4
Corn oil	155.2	224.0	268.1	272.1	273.2	279.4	23.8	22.5	17.1	34.6
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	1,387.3	1,810.4	1,827.1	1,569.4	1,441.3	570.4	415.7	256.7	352.5
Olive oil, edible	5.6	3.5	3.2	1.3	5.0	.5	2.3	2.8	3.6	---
Peanut oil	87.2	146.2	18.5	83.1	99.0	62.7	4.9	11.3	14.1	14.9
Soybean oil	418.8	1,707.1	2,826.7	3,200.4	3,475.0	3,943.2	217.9	233.1	406.0	273.4
Total edible vegetable oils ...	2,138.7	3,468.1	4,926.9	5,384.0	5,421.6	5,727.1	819.3	685.4	697.5	675.4
<u>Soap fats and oils</u>										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease ^{4/}	1,167.2	2,005.0	2,965.4	3,232.3	3,080.0	2,738.9	299.2	353.0	278.5	286.5
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.9	21.4	16.0	12.2
Fish oil	201.9	136.4	189.4	204.5	154.0	164.9	79.3	69.5	50.1	65.3
Marine mammal oil	35.9	.6	---	---	9.7	3.0	23.6	31.8	26.1	32.0
Olive oil, inedible and foots ...	5/	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	.8	.6	---
Coconut oil	298.4	562.4	430.7	422.5	425.4	412.1	89.1	86.0	69.1	62.8
Total soap fats	1,703.4	2,704.4	3,585.5	3,859.3	3,669.1	3,318.9	513.4	562.5	440.4	458.8
<u>Drying oils</u>										
Castor oil, dehydrated	---	37.3	22.4	20.7	17.3	17.5	3.6	3.5	2.1	2.8
Linseed oil	628.8	651.1	618.2	621.1	566.5	456.9	167.6	153.5	125.8	131.6
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.6	4.2	2.8	---
Tung oil	1.3	17.3	10.2	13.2	30.3	30.8	28.5	20.0	30.1	48.1
Tall oil	29.6	238.1	584.2	664.7	624.7	610.6	73.6	95.2	108.4	109.4
Total drying oils	659.7	943.8	1,235.0	1,319.7	1,238.8	1,115.8	278.9	276.4	269.2	291.9
<u>Other industrial oils and fats</u>										
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	5.4	5.4	1.7	2.1	1.1	.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.3
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 ..	90.4	83.0	27.9	3.9	---	---	35.2	24.8	30.8	21.6
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	2.3	2.1	---
Other vegetable oils	76.4	52.9	39.0	30.9	51.6	55.5	25.7	25.9	22.9	---
Total	172.2	141.3	68.6	36.9	52.7	56.3	64.2	54.3	58.1	22.9
Grand total ^{6/} ^{7/}	7,891.2	10,744.7	13,933.7	14,893.7	14,480.3	14,197.1	2,005.3	1,737.5	1,675.5	1,640.4
From domestic materials	7,496.8	10,095.8	13,452.7	14,445.3	14,032.7	13,766.9				
From imported materials	394.4	648.9	481.0	448.4	447.6	430.2				
<u>FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS</u>										
Shortening	1,422.4	1,492.6	1,975.4	1,842.4	1,808.5	2,005.5	143.0	122.0	120.3	127.2
Margarine	354.3	805.1	1,333.7	1,370.5	1,462.9	1,573.2	23.7	27.6	26.4	38.3
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)...	---	---	83.8	81.7	81.9	87.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.2
Fatty acids	---	533.8	516.6	544.6	505.0	448.3	55.7	60.7	60.6	54.1

^{1/} Factory production except as otherwise noted.^{2/} Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.^{3/} Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1955 totaled 2,140.2; 1956 totaled 2,255.5; 1957 totaled 2,079.6; and 1958 totaled 1,982.1 million pounds.^{4/} Total apparent production.^{5/} Less than 50,000 pounds.^{6/} Computed from unrounded numbers.^{7/} Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1937-41 averaged 1,149 million pounds; 1946-50 averaged 672 million pounds; 1955 totaled 374; 1956 totaled 351; 1957 totaled 330; and 1958 totaled 328 million pounds. Data includes stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 30.—Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, calendar years 1955-58

Item	Imports for consumption						Exports ^{1/}					
	Average						Average					
	1937-41	1946-50	1955	1956	1957	1958	1937-41	1946-50	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils												
Butter	3.8	2.3	.7	.7	.7	.8	9.5	15.3	228.9	182.2	13.7	37.7
Lard	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	272.7	484.7	619.6	671.7	563.0	452.7
Beef fats	3.9	2/	.1	2.2	2.0	1.5	7.2	11.4	34.2	38.9	13.2	12.7
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	2.3	.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	289.4	511.8	882.7	892.8	589.9	503.1
Cottonseed oil ^{3/}	72.1	.9	---	---	---	---	11.0	62.6	602.6	618.8	412.3	160.9
Cottonseed (17.0 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	6.8	4.4	3.7	2.1
Olive oil, edible	48.5	31.9	52.4	44.7	48.7	53.3	---	.2	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	16.1	.1	30.3	1.4	---	10.3	2.4	22.0	.7	5.7	23.1	2.6
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	82.9	---	3.8	23.0	2.0
Soybean oil	7.0	.1	---	---	---	---	10.5	190.7	134.5	679.2	685.0	872.5
Soybeans (18.3 percent) ^{4/}	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.9	105.5	744.9	761.7	965.8	926.0
Other vegetable oils ^{3/}	39.7	9.0	8.2	7.0	8.2	16.7	14.7	7.2	31.4	31.3	15.7	16.0
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	42.0	90.9	53.1	56.9	80.3	69.5	473.3	1,520.9	2,104.9	2,128.6	1,982.1
Soap fats and oils												
Tallow, inedible	7.7	1.6	1.9	.8	2.7	.1	1.5	193.2	1,132.3	1,376.1	1,280.0	1,043.1
Greases	---	2/	1.3	.4	.4	.4	4.5	34.5	163.8	117.2	100.6	72.0
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	10.0	15.5	11.6	7.2	.3	2.7	32.4	142.7	142.6	117.3	94.1
Marine mammal oils	25.4	20.2	52.1	43.4	37.7	67.6	2.9	.1	.4	.7	2.4	1.3
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil ^{5/}	25.7	4.6	2.4	1.1	.2	.3	---	---	11.4	21.2	11.3	---
Palm oil	301.2	60.4	44.2	28.3	18.6	43.0	17.3	8.4	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	96.8	117.4	85.6	66.8	111.7	28.9	268.6	1,450.6	1,657.8	1,511.6	1,210.5
Coconut oil	362.8	77.6	145.3	196.8	184.3	216.6	33.4	34.4	9.0	9.9	10.2	6.7
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	609.8	423.1	420.8	406.1	378.8	27.8	5.4	.6	2/	.1	2/
Palm kernel oil	28.8	8.0	45.8	40.7	49.9	51.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	727.5	695.4	625.2	658.3	640.3	646.7	61.2	39.8	9.6	9.9	10.3	6.7
Drying oils												
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	351.7	18.0	---	---	2/	2/	---	33.3	93.3	170.0	192.0	87.6
Linseed oil	.1	43.2	---	---	---	---	3.3	21.8	147.2	97.7	139.7	9.8
Oilicica oil	16.0	14.2	12.9	9.5	9.7	11.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	93.6	21.4	31.3	29.2	27.6	5.0	3.8	3.6	1.7	1.0	.4
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	25.2	48.3	44.4	51.6	36.6
Total	468.2	169.0	34.4	40.8	38.9	39.4	9.9	84.1	292.4	313.8	384.3	134.4
Other industrial oils and fats												
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	10.2	8.8	8.3	9.3	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	14.6	95.3	88.8	121.4	83.6	1.0	2.4	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.0
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	122.4	41.1	19.9	15.5	8.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	23.2	20.2	15.0	15.3	15.6	---	5.9	.3	.4	.4	.8
Neat's-foot oil and stock ^{5/}	---	2/	---	---	---	---	.6	.6	.6	.4	.5	---
Rapeseed oil	10.3	4.4	6.3	4.2	5.2	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	3.0	7.7	8.2	7.3	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	70.7	39.8	.4	.1	.1	2/	7.3	4.6	10.4	22.5	25.4	19.2
Total	228.9	217.6	179.8	144.5	174.1	119.5	8.9	13.5	12.5	26.0	29.1	22.0
Other products (fat content)												
Margarine ^{7/}	1.9	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	16.4	6.6	7.1	7.9	7.2
Shortening ^{3/}	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	20.4	42.4	12.2	17.0	33.2
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8/	8/	25.5	33.2
Salad products ^{9/}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.6
Soap	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	.9	30.8	53.6	23.1	24.6	28.2	18.5
Fatty acids	---	2.0	.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	---	36.4	17.3	26.7	22.7	47.3
Total	6.1	3.4	1.8	2.3	3.8	3.3	40.1	126.8	91.9	73.0	104.3	143.0
Grand total ^{10/}	1,984.6	1,129.7	1,050.5	985.6	983.7	1,003.1	507.9	1,517.9	4,260.4	5,078.4	4,758.2	4,001.6

^{1/} Includes shipments and re-exports.^{2/} Less than 50,000 pounds.^{3/} Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.^{4/} 1937-41 average is 15 percent.^{5/} Beginning January 1958, exports of foots and soap stock included in fatty acids; and exports of neat's foot oil and stock included in greases.^{6/} Includes 11 million pounds of babassu kernels.^{7/} Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.^{8/} Included in "other vegetable oils," edible.^{9/} Includes mayonnaise and salad dressings.^{10/} Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 31 - Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1952-58

Total food fats and oils 1/											
Year begin- ning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.- Jan.	Feb.- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct. 1:	Feb. 1:	Oct.- Jan.	Feb.- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct.- Jan.	Feb.- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1952	3,560	5,356	8,916	880	1,453	2,502	4,596	7,097	485	625	1,110
1953	3,603	5,508	9,111	1,589	1,993	2,597	4,852	7,449	603	1,043	1,646
1954	3,636	5,822	9,458	1,607	1,521	2,713	5,059	7,772	1,018	1,347	2,365
1955	4,169	6,374	10,543	960	1,193	2,755	5,021	7,776	1,188	1,787	2,975
1956	4,107	6,470	10,577	760	863	2,733	4,972	7,745	1,233	1,670	2,903
1957	4,059	6,458	10,517	694	900	2,835	5,201	8,036	1,019	1,572	2,591
1958	4,344			599	1,054	2,821			1,056		
Butter (actual weight), except farm											
1952	362	1,016	1,378	111	86	387	765	1,152	1	13	14
1953	410	1,054	1,464	323	294	426	828	1,255	13	31	45
1954	385	982	1,366	489	342	489	882	1,371	43	147	190
1955	408	1,010	1,418	295	132	479	904	1,383	92	148	240
1956	404	997	1,402	90	29	459	870	1,329	7	11	18
1957	419	980	1,399	145	86	474	889	1,363	4	32	36
1958	404			146	64	482			3		
Lard, except farm											
1952	998	1,263	2,261	143	242	700	1,148	1,848	200	314	515
1953	779	1,249	2,028	42	76	601	963	1,564	145	311	456
1954	917	1,446	2,363	50	124	609	1,142	1,751	234	353	587
1955	1,044	1,588	2,632	75	184	657	1,208	1,864	279	441	719
1956	924	1,502	2,426	123	101	746	1,145	1,891	200	389	590
1957	860	1,387	2,247	69	101	655	1,157	1,812	173	286	458
1958	875			46	109	645			167		
Beef fats 2/											
1952	62	156	218	10	13	50	132	182	8	30	38
1953	84	180	264	8	13	64	158	222	16	25	41
1954	91	189	280	10	17	72	170	242	11	21	33
1955	97	215	312	15	18	81	194	274	13	31	44
1956	106	214	321	10	25	87	216	303	6	8	14
1957	104	221	324	17	25	91	217	308	4	9	14
1958	121			21	31	108			3		
Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/											
1952	2,138	2,920	5,058	615	1,112	1,386	2,603	3,989	254	214	469
1953	2,330	3,025	5,355	1,215	1,611	1,549	2,976	4,525	387	601	988
1954	2,244	3,205	5,449	1,059	1,038	1,601	2,931	4,532	672	760	1,432
1955	2,620	3,561	6,181	575	859	1,554	2,751	4,306	787	1,133	1,920
1956	2,673	3,757	6,429	536	209	1,498	2,785	4,283	1,002	1,217	2,220
1957	2,677	3,870	6,547	463	688	1,643	2,996	4,639	809	1,188	1,997
1958	2,945			387	850	1,623			846		

Continued -

Table 31.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1952-58 - Continued

Year begin- ning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.- Jan.	Feb.- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct. 1: lb.	Feb. 1: lb.	Oct.- Jan.	Feb.- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct.- Jan.	Feb.- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil ^{4/}										
1952	915	925	1,840	393	825	459	703	1,162	23	31	55
1953	973	1,133	2,106	1,016	1,336	605	1,220	1,824	48	353	402
1954	831	892	1,723	896	802	630	913	1,543	296	402	716
1955	958	935	1,893	361	609	524	860	1,384	186	431	617
1956	874	755	1,629	254	437	502	808	1,310	189	239	427
1957	784	634	1,418	146	281	502	690	1,193	146	104	250
1958	831			121	422	460			70		
	Soybean oil ^{4/}										
1952	1,102	1,754	2,856	194	254	812	1,650	2,462	230	183	413
1953	1,203	1,582	2,786	174	242	824	1,502	2,326	311	195	507
1954	1,294	2,083	3,377	127	199	846	1,762	2,609	376	340	716
1955	1,544	2,339	3,883	179	219	904	1,635	2,539	601	696	1,297
1956	1,669	2,699	4,369	227	238	857	1,707	2,565	801	944	1,745
1957	1,758	2,980	4,738	286	376	1,007	2,045	3,052	661	1,080	1,742
1958	1,969			231	380	1,044			775		
	Corn oil										
1952	84	174	258	12	22	75	179	254	---	---	---
1953	85	167	252	16	20	81	172	253	---	---	---
1954	88	180	268	15	18	86	180	265	---	---	---
1955	89	181	270	19	23	85	182	267	---	---	---
1956	92	183	275	23	18	96	186	282	---	---	---
1957	90	186	276	16	13	92	181	273	---	---	---
1958	93			25	31	92			---		

^{1/} Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

^{2/} Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

^{3/} Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports. Beginning January 1959 excludes domestic production and stocks of olive oil.

^{4/} Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 32.- Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1952-58

Commodity and year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July Jan.	Feb. - June	July June	July 1: lb.	Feb. 1: lb.	July - Jan. : lb.	Feb. : June : lb.	July : June : lb.	July : Jan. : lb.	Feb. - : June : lb.	July - : June : lb.
Linseed oil											
1952	335	171	507	675	682	326	233	559	2	1	3
1953	332	218	551	619	531	308	214	522	113	190	303
1954	427	205	632	361	214	295	226	521	264	54	318
1955	431	264	695	139	168	321	231	552	82	58	140
1956	340	192	532	142	150	310	187	497	22	56	78
1957	363	172	535	99	128	253	182	435	81	6	87
1958	295			112	150	255			1		
	Oct. Jan.	Feb. Sept.	Oct. Sept.	Oct. 1: Oct.	Feb. 1: Feb.	Oct. - Jan. :	Feb. : Sept. :	Oct. : Sept. :	Oct. : Jan. :	Feb. - : Sept. :	Oct. - Sept. :
Inedible tallow and grease											
1952	843	1,773	2,616	340	411	508	1,015	1,523	265	805	1,070
1953	911	1,750	2,661	363	307	556	1,017	1,574	411	775	1,186
1954	948	1,926	2,875	268	275	544	1,077	1,620	399	866	1,265
1955	1,067	2,148	3,215	260	313	559	1,119	1,677	456	1,038	1,494
1956	1,084	2,030	3,115	306	360	588	1,170	1,758	443	984	1,427
1957	1,007	1,742	2,749	239	277	598	1,053	1,652	371	736	1,107
1958	1,025			230	292	554			410		
Coconut oil 2/											
1952	211	356	566	55	53	206	343	549	7	9	16
1953	211	365	576	56	86	177	385	563	4	7	11
1954	200	382	582	59	80	174	362	536	4	5	10
1955	206	390	596	96	98	200	407	607	3	6	9
1956	231	371	601	75	89	213	397	611	3	6	9
1957	238	419	656	57	68	221	422	644	5	4	9
1958	200			60	59	199			2		
Castor oil 2/											
1952	62	143	206	27	30	59	128	187	1/	1/	1
1953	40	80	120	46	48	37	99	136	1/	1	1
1954	44	100	144	29	31	41	87	128	1/	1	1
1955	49	78	120	43	46	45	78	123	1	2	2
1956	38	93	131	38	26	48	92	141	1	2	3
1957	56	63	119	22	32	42	54	95	1/	1	2
1958				24	26						
	Nov. Jan.	Feb. - Oct.	Nov. - Oct.	Nov. 1: Nov.	Feb. 1: Feb.	Nov. - Jan. :	Feb. : Oct. :	Nov. : Oct. :	Nov. - : Jan. :	Feb. - : Oct. :	Nov. - Oct. :
Tung oil 2/											
1952	23	33	56	9	19	13	37	50	1/	1/	1/
1953	38	43	81	15	36	16	33	49	1/	1/	1/
1954	20	20	40	47	53	13	38	51	1/	4	4
1955	9	25	34	32	28	14	38	52	1/	1	1
1956	25	37	63	13	25	12	37	50	1/	1	1
1957	18	32	50	25	33	9	28	37	1/	1/	1/
1958	29			37	55	11			1/		

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

2/ Production includes imports of oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 33.--Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production ^{1/}						Stocks			
	October-January		1958			1959	1958			1959
	1957-58	1958-59	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter ^{2/}	418.7	403.6	118.6	90.6	105.1	116.0	86.1	93.3	69.3	63.7
Lard and rendered pork fat ^{3/}	860.0	875.0	221.0	201.0	229.0	228.0	101.1	67.9	92.8	109.1
Beef fats	103.5	121.0	25.8	30.3	28.1	29.7	24.9	22.9	29.3	31.3
Total edible animal fats	1,382.2	1,399.6	365.4	321.9	362.2	373.7	212.1	184.1	191.4	204.1
Corn oil	89.8	92.8	22.4	22.3	22.9	21.7	13.3	30.0	34.6	30.7
Cottonseed oil	783.8	830.1	174.4	205.2	190.0	195.8	281.2	293.9	352.5	422.2
Peanut oil	27.8	34.2	5.4	8.0	8.8	8.5	14.0	11.9	14.9	16.9
Soybean oil	1,248.4	1,449.2	328.3	351.2	359.9	385.5	376.2	235.7	273.4	380.4
Total edible vegetable oils ..	2,149.8	2,406.3	530.5	586.7	581.6	611.5	684.7	571.5	675.4	850.2
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease ^{4/}	1,007.1	1,025.4	234.3	220.3	264.3	262.3	277.4	250.4	286.5	291.8
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.0	12.3	12.2	10.0
Fish oil	38.8	31.3	.3	7.9	14.2	.5	44.9	67.6	65.3	70.0
Marine mammal oil	3.2	.7	---	---	---	---	24.7	37.4	32.0	38.1
Coconut oil	164.4	133.4	40.2	30.5	30.4	35.1	68.4	59.6	62.8	59.1
Total soap fats	1,213.5	1,190.8	274.8	258.7	308.9	297.9	432.4	427.3	458.8	469.0
Drying oils										
Castor oil	5.5	4.5	1.7	1.5	1.0	---	31.6	23.5	24.4	25.7
Linseed oil	174.1	187.0	35.8	45.5	43.7	45.5	127.7	114.8	131.6	150.4
Tung oil	14.6	23.6	4.9	5.2	9.8	8.4	33.4	38.8	48.1	54.8
Tall oil	204.3	213.2	48.6	53.7	46.4	54.7	109.4	116.5	109.4	115.8
Total drying oils	398.5	428.3	91.0	105.9	100.9	108.6	302.1	293.6	313.5	346.7
Grand total ^{5/ 6/}	5,144.0	5,425.1	1,261.8	1,273.3	1,353.7	1,391.7	1,631.3	1,476.5	1,639.1	1,870.0
From domestic materials	4,974.1	5,287.2	1,219.9	1,241.3	1,322.3	1,356.6				
From imported materials	169.9	137.9	41.9	32.0	31.4	35.1				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils						140.9			55.6	58.9
Baking and frying fats (including shortening)	671.5	733.3	175.4	176.6	161.5	188.2	116.2	125.2	127.2	115.7
Margarine	552.7	570.9	150.9	129.0	148.9	149.4	28.9	32.2	38.3	34.0
Mono- and di-glycerides (edible) ..	29.3	24.2	7.4	7.9	6.6	---	3.9	4.2	4.2	---
Fatty acids	168.0	180.4	41.7	42.0	43.5	48.8	64.0	54.2	54.1	62.7

^{1/} Factory production except as otherwise noted.^{2/} Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.^{3/} Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-January 1957-58 totaled 754.7 million pounds; October-January 1958-59 totaled 770.4 million pounds.^{4/} Total apparent production.^{5/} Computed from unrounded numbers.^{6/} Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 164 million pounds in October-January 1957-58; 168 million pounds in October-January 1958-59. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 34.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-	Jan.	1958			Oct.-	Jan.	1958		
	1957-58	1958-59	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1957-58	1958-59	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.2	.3	.1	2/	.1	3.0	2.3	.8	.3	.1
Lard	-	-	-	-	-	147.3	148.0	40.4	26.1	42.1
Beef fats	2/	.4	-	-	.1	4.5	3.3	.7	1.0	.8
Total, edible animal fats	.2	.7	.1	2/	.2	154.8	153.6	41.9	27.4	43.0
Cottonseed oil	-	-	-	-	-	145.9	68.8	14.5	19.4	31.2
Cottonseed (17.0 percent)	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.7	2/	.1	.5
Olive oil, edible	16.3	17.6	4.0	2.6	5.2	-	-	-	-	-
Peanut oil	-	3.6	3.2	-	-	1.5	1.2	-	.6	.5
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	.1	-	-
Soybean oil	-	-	-	-	-	151.3	255.1	20.4	70.1	88.2
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	510.0	519.9	173.4	112.0	102.3
Other vegetable oils	1.8	6.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.0	.4	.6	.4
Total, edible vegetable oils	18.1	27.7	8.9	4.7	7.5	810.9	847.8	208.8	202.8	223.1
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.1	.4	-	-	.4	351.6	381.3	104.4	79.9	112.5
Greases	.1	.2	-	-	.1	19.1	28.6	6.4	8.2	7.4
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.2	.2	-	2/	.2	16.8	51.8	15.3	2.9	6.7
Marine mammal oils	6.4	22.5	3.4	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.1	.9	2/
Foots and soap stock, inc. olive oil 3/	.2	.1	.1	2/	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
Palm oil	9.1	8.8	2.2	2.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Total, slow-lathering oils	18.1	32.2	5.7	3.5	3.0	393.2	462.8	126.2	91.9	126.6
Coconut oil	73.5	66.4	15.5	15.6	14.5	4.7	2.2	.4	.5	.5
Copra (63 percent)	174.1	118.1	31.0	31.3	33.9	2/	-	-	-	-
Palm kernel oil	20.6	18.8	3.3	5.2	4.1	-	-	-	-	-
Total, lauric-acid oils	268.2	203.3	49.8	52.1	52.5	4.7	2.2	.4	.5	.5
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	-	-	-	-	11.2	33.6	2/	.9	4.5
Linseed oil	2/	-	-	-	-	22.8	.9	.5	.2	.1
Oiticica oil	1.6	2.2	.9	.8	2/	-	-	-	-	-
Tung oil	4.2	5.4	1.6	3.4	.4	.1	.1	2/	-	2/
Tall oil	-	-	-	-	-	17.8	12.8	1.3	6.4	1.1
Total	5.8	7.6	2.5	4.2	.4	51.9	47.4	1.8	7.5	5.7
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	3.9	.4	-	.1	.3	-	-	-	-	-
Castor oil	47.4	29.9	5.3	8.8	6.9	.7	1.0	.3	.1	.3
Castor beans (45 percent)	11.8	5.3	2.0	1.3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	6.0	5.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	.1	.1	2/
Neat's-foot oil and stock 4/	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed oil	2.8	.2	.1	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Wool grease	2.3	1.7	.7	.3	.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	2/	2/	2/	-	-	4.5	11.3	6.5	1.4	.9
Total	74.2	42.9	9.8	11.9	9.7	5.6	12.5	6.9	1.6	1.2
Other products (fat content)										
Margarine	1.0	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.3	.3	.2	.3
Shortening	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	13.2	1.0	8.2	1.9
Cooking and salad oils	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	15.3	2.7	4.4	5.2
Salad products	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.1	.3	.2	.2
Soap	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1	6.0	6.0	1.7	1.5	1.4
Fatty acids	.5	.2	.1	.1	2/	13.4	9.8	2.0	4.1	1.9
Total	1.9	1.6	.2	.2	1.2	39.9	46.7	8.1	18.6	10.9
Grand total 2/	366.5	315.7	76.9	76.7	74.4	1,461.1	1,573.1	394.2	350.3	411.2

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 80 million pounds per year of which approximately 55 million are lard. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Exports of foots and soap stock included in fatty acids, beginning January 1958. 4/ Exports of neat's foot oil and stock included in greases, beginning January 1958. 5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 35.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	February		1958	1959	
	1957	1958	December	January	February
All fats and oils	75	74	69	66	66
All fats and oils, except butter	67	65	56	55	54
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	78	76	74	70	69
Vegetable oils, domestic	68	64	52	52	51
Vegetable oils, foreign	72	79	89	91	95
Grouped by use:					
Butter	88	88	92	86	86
Butter, seasonally adjusted	86	86	84	84	84
Lard	75	65	51	48	47
Food fats other than butter	73	67	54	52	52
Food fats other than butter and lard:	72	67	54	54	54
All edible fats and oils	82	77	72	69	69
Soap fats	53	60	60	58	57
Drying oils	68	69	61	60	61
Other industrial	61	62	56	56	55
All industrial	58	63	60	59	58
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	72	67	54	54	54
Refined	78	71	64	60	59
End products	90	86	77	77	75

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 36.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February				
		1957	1958	1958	1959	
		1957	1958	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	185.00	110.00	---	---	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	151.25	179.50	236.88	246.10	259.38
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	58.60	49.90	43.00	43.30	43.80
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.34	3.20	3.00	2.99	2.97
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.95	2.84	2.60	2.59	2.58
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	18.50	21.88	16.38	16.38	16.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.10	9.64	10.60	10.60	11.00
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.45	2.25	2.18	2.20	2.23
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.35	2.18	2.08	2.12	2.15
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.25	2.05	1.97	2.02	2.05
Oilseed Meals (Bulk)						
Copra meal, Los Angeles	Short ton	61.70	54.50	85.90	87.00	87.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	52.25	56.50	64.40	69.50	62.90
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	63.70	66.30	75.55	80.60	75.45
Linseed meal, 34 1/2 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	51.40	47.75	70.50	76.00	74.25
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	68.75	72.05	86.70	94.05	92.00
Peanut meal, 41 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	46.60	52.10	57.75	59.60	59.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	53.80	53.90	66.50	68.75	59.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	46.90	46.90	60.90	63.25	54.75

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service,

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